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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE
WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes
8.00 „ to 9.30 „ ... „ 10 „
9.30 „ to 10.00 „ ... „ 15 „
10.30 „ to 12.30 p.m.... „ 30 „
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 „ ... „ 10 „
2.30 „ to 4.30 „ ... „ 30 „
4.30 „ to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 8.00 „ ... „ 10 „
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
10.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 „ to 10.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes
10.30 „ to 11.00 a.m.... „ 10 „
11.30 „ to 12.30 p.m.... „ 15 „
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 „ ... „ 10 „
1.30 „ to 5.30 „ ... „ 15 „
5.30 „ to 6.00 „ ... „ 10 „
6.00 „ to 6.30 „ ... „ 15 „
6.30 „ to 8.00 „ ... „ 10 „
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
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57

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 2 A Local. a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 23 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.	No. 25 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.		7.30		8.35		3.30				
SHEK LUNG .. arr.		9.46		11.07		4.46				
.. dep.		9.46		11.17		4.55				
Shum Chun .. arr.		10.25		12.00		5.40				
.. dep.	7.27	10.30	8.10	4.30	11.45	5.45	3.00	5.04	6.11	8.04
Sheungshui .. dep.	7.33	—	8.16	4.37	11.51	—	3.06	5.10	6.17	8.10
Fanling .. dep.	7.37	—	8.22	4.42	11.55	—	3.10	5.14	6.21	8.15
Taipo Market .. dep.	7.45	—	8.32	4.54	12.05	—	3.21	5.24	6.31	—
Taipo .. dep.	7.52	—	8.37	5.00	12.08	—	3.27	5.29	6.36	8.26
Shatin .. dep.	8.04	—	8.49	5.14	12.22	—	3.40	5.41	6.48	—
Yaumati .. dep.	8.17	—	9.04	5.30	12.35	—	3.53	5.53	7.00	—
Hunghom .. dep.	8.28	—	9.10	5.36	12.41	—	3.59	5.59	7.06	—
KOWLOON .. arr.	8.33	11.20	9.15	5.39	12.44	7.25	4.02	6.03	7.09	8.55

Wednesdays and Saturdays only, until Sept. 15th.

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 4 Local. a.m.	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	*No. 12 Through Express. p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.	No. 24 1 cl. p.m.
Last Ferry leave .. H.K.	8.25	7.55	8.06	10.15	11.45 a.m.	1.05	2.05	2.45	4.25	6.05
KOWLOON .. dep.	8.46	8.10	8.22	10.33	12.01 p.m.	1.23	2.20	3.00	4.52	6.22
Hunghom .. dep.	8.50	—	8.25	10.37	12.05	1.28	2.24	—	4.56	6.26
Yaumati .. dep.	8.57	—	8.32	10.43	12.09	1.32	2.30	—	5.01	6.33
Shatin .. dep.	9.09	—	8.45	10.56	12.22	1.45	2.43	—	5.14	6.47
Taipo .. dep.	9.22	—	10.00	11.09	12.35	1.58	2.56	—	5.27	7.01
Taipo Market .. dep.	9.26	—	10.07	11.13	12.38	1.57	2.59	—	5.31	7.05
Fanling .. dep.	9.37	—	10.19	11.23	12.47	2.07	3.10	—	5.41	7.15
Sheungshui .. dep.	9.41	—	10.23	11.27	12.50	2.11	3.15	—	5.45	7.19
Shum Chun .. arr.	9.48	—	10.29	11.33	12.55	2.16	3.20	3.40	5.50	7.24
.. dep.	—	8.50	10.50	—	—	—	—	3.45	—	—
SHEKLUNG .. arr.	—	8.55	1.53	—	—	—	—	4.36	—	—
.. dep.	—	10.35	2.15	—	—	—	—	5.10	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) arr.	—	12.50	5.10	—	—	—	—	6.50	—	—

(Wednesdays and Saturdays only, until Sept. 15th.)

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheungshui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling dep.	8.50	12.00	2.20	6.00	Shataukok dep.	7.05	10.20	1.05	5.00
Shataukok arr.	9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55	Fanling arr.	8.00	11.15	2.00	5.55

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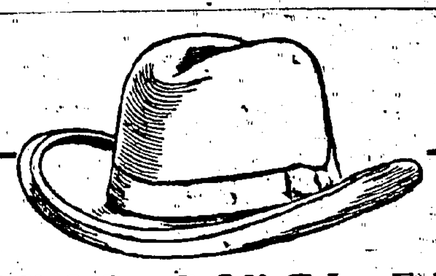

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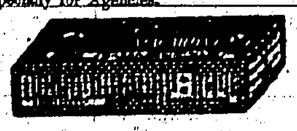

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WELL-KNOWN ENGLISHMAN ARRESTED BY JAPANESE.

GAOLED FOR FORGETTING HIS PASSPORT.

"RETAINED LIKE A COMMON CRIMINAL."

The following letter over the signature of X., written from "Manchuria," July 26th, appears in the *N.-C. Daily News*:—

On the evening of July 25th, Mr. Shaw went to Shinjishu for the purpose of meeting his family on their return from Japan; he forgot his passport and was arrested. He is retained like a common criminal in a Japanese prison and his friends are not allowed to visit him. Although his residence is in Chinese territory, they put round his house an armed cordon which was lately removed by the Chinese authorities.

Owing to his success in business for many years, Mr. Shaw has been regarded by the Japanese as an obstruction to their trade, and apparently they now think that the best way to put such a strong competitor out of business is to lock him up.

The Japanese have not forgotten the building of the Yalu Bridge when Mr. Shaw compelled them to spend about an extra million yen.

A solid bridge to keep out shipping and paralyze the water-borne trade of Antung was what the Japanese intended to build; it was chiefly due to Mr. Shaw's influence that an opening span, which allows shipping to pass, was inserted, and the machinery connecting the opening cost about a million yen.

JAPANESE PRESERVES.

Since the boycott of Japanese goods, merchandise from foreign countries has percolated into Manchuria by way of Antung. This importation of foreign cargo seems to be annoying Japanese who regard Manchuria as a special commercial sphere for Japanese only.

All fair competition in Manchurian trade is apparently looked upon by Japanese as encroaching on their preserves, and, greatly to their annoyance, British boats may now be seen trading in Manchuria.

Recently a line of steamers from Antung to Takushan has been running under the British flag; these boats are owned and controlled by Mr. Shaw, and this venture, which at first seemed a doubtful speculation, has now developed into a successful business.

At a recent meeting, publicly convened by the Japanese for the purpose of protecting the port of Antung from cholera, apparently with the object of searching and delaying Shanghai steamers with a view towards placing suspected ships in quarantine, there was much argument between the Japanese and Chinese. Mr. Shaw was present, requested to be informed where the cholera came from, and was told that it came from Japan. Then, said Mr. Shaw, it is a matter for the Japanese.

It seems that there was an imaginary case of cholera imported as an excuse, but this suspected case got better immediately after the meeting. We have heard no more about cholera and the imaginary doctors parading in white are seen no more. Neither is Mr. Shaw, who is locked up in durance vile, and is compelled to remain in prison for 14 days without being charged. Such is Japanese law, and this is their plan to strangle British trade.

It is quite possible that the Japanese will have charges sufficient to make Mr. Shaw appear guilty of some imaginary crime, according to methods unfortunately too well-known.

Shinjishu is a well-known centre of intrigue, inhabited by the worst characters of Japanese and Koreans. Any foreigner found there is considered a fair mark for insult.

The British authorities have been requested to use their influence and utmost endeavours towards obtaining the release of Mr. Shaw and it is hoped he will be released from the Japanese tentacles as soon as possible.

[Mr. George L. Shaw is a well-known merchant at Antung. Shingishu is situated in Korea. It appears from published accounts of the incident, that on the Antung side of the boundary Mr. Shaw explained that he had left his passport behind; but he was allowed by the passport examiner to cross over to Shingishu without the document, and to travel as far as Sharenkwen, some stations down the line, where he met his wife. On the return journey he was arrested for not being in possession of his passport.—ED.]

AMERICAN SHIPPING LAW AND JAPAN.

QUESTIONS IN DIET.

In the Upper House of the Japanese Diet recently, Gijiro Katsuda, a shipowner, asked whether the new American Shipping Law would considerably increase Customs and tonnage duties, whether it will subject imports to restrictions re railway freightage, whether foreign ships will be excluded from the coasting trade in the Philippines, and whether the rebate of freightage will be abolished. In brief, Mr. Katsuda wanted to know whether the American Law would completely disable Japanese shipping operations in American waters.

Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, said in reply that there was no doubt that it would materially affect Japanese shipping. America had enacted the Law because she had built and bought so many ships during the war, but when it is to come into force is not yet known. The Foreign Office has been closely watching railway freightage restrictions, as they badly affect Japanese interests, as well as foreign, and is prepared to take the best steps necessary in consultation with the Ministry of Communications.

Mr. Katsuda further asked whether Japanese shipping would not be entirely excluded from American waters upon the enforcement of the Law, and asked what was the Government's decision on that account.

Mr. Noda, Minister of Communications, replied that the Government was still considering what Japan should do when the Act is enforced.

FATE OF THE DREDGER "SHANGHAI."

LOST OFF THE COAST OF CHEKIANG.

EFFECTS OF THE TYPHOON.

A correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writing from Ningpo, supplies the following story of an incident in a recent typhoon:—

Two ship-wrecked mariners encountered by the writer at a small port called Wangkaunmen near Wenchow had an interesting story to tell of adventure and privation.

From their story it appears that the dredger *Shanghai*, for many years a familiar feature of the Whangpoo, has met with an untimely end off the coast of Chekiang near Wenchow, whilst *en route* to Batavia. The dredger left Shanghai on July 11th, being taken in tow by the tug *Friesland* (Captain Moerman), of Wigmuller & Co. Rotterdam. The tug was well-manned but on the dredger there were only the two above-mentioned sailors, whose names were Smoor and Vertoppenburg. All went well for three days, when they encountered the recent severe typhoon which, it will be remembered, struck inland at Haimen about half way down the coast of Chekiang. On July 15th the gale was so fierce and the rain so heavy that it was impossible for those on the dredger to see the tug and when owing to the heavy strain the large cable connecting the two boats parted it was some time before they realised the disaster that had overtaken them. The two men on board the dredger were now in a most desperate condition as they had no means of controlling the cumbrous craft—built for battling with Whangpoo mud rather than with the huge waves which a typhoon raises in the open Pacific. They were rapidly carried ashore and but for the timely help rendered by a Chinese fishing boat the two men would have lost their lives. As it was they lost everything but the clothes they stood in. The boat was smashed to pieces on the rocks and all her contents looted. The two men were robbed of everything they possessed, but were finally taken charge of by the Chinese police. The police treated them with great kindness and recovered Smoor's watch which had been stolen, though they were unable to trace the other articles which were missing. Finally they escorted them to Wenchow on board the launch *Tsungchuan* on which the writer happened to be travelling. Here the latter was able to be of some service in acting as interpreter, for hitherto the sailors had been unable to give to their rescuers a clear explanation of the circumstances leading up to the wreck. The task of the interpreter was, however, by no means easy, as the two Dutch sailors spoke only very broken English. They were powerful-looking men and seemed little the worse for their experiences. They seemed full of gratitude to their rescuers and in spite of the fact that they had been robbed of everything they possessed were loud in their praises of the hospitality of the Chinese people. They supposed that the *Silesia* was still cruising about in search of her lost charge but expected to rejoin her in Shanghai.

TRADE MARKS.

SUGGESTED POWER FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

A report to the President of the Board of Trade on the Merchandise Marks Act, and the extent to which international action may be necessary to prevent the false marking of goods, contains the following points:—

The Board of Trade should have power to require indications of origin on imported goods, with particular reference to unfair competition.

False statements in advertisements or catalogues should come within the machinery.

British national emblems on foreign goods should be forbidden.

An international agreement is desirable for the better protection of the names of towns connected with particular industries, such as Sheffield.

Where the name of a town is deceptively used, the local authority, or any authorised person, shall be deemed to be a person aggrieved.

Where a country fails to carry out its obligations under a convention, and representations to the foreign Government concerned have proved ineffectual, the matter might be referred to the League of Nations or to the Permanent Court of International Justice to be set up under the Covenant of the League.

The first person effectively to use in any country a trade mark which has become associated with or distinguishes his trade in that country should have a prior right to the mark, notwithstanding its local registration without his authority.

GERMANY NO SERIOUS TRADE RIVAL.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT.

In a White Paper the industrial and commercial conditions in Germany at the end of last year are the subject of an official report. It concludes:—

"Germany has very nearly ceased to be a purchaser owing to the state of her exchanges, and we are presented with the spectacle of this country in urgent need of food and raw material unable either to satisfy her own requirements or to relieve her neighbours of accumulations which are rapidly becoming a burden to them. As Germany cannot buy, so also she cannot produce; she is, therefore, as long as present conditions last, not a serious rival. Germany, however, is still a perfect industrial machine, running at low speed, it is true, but undamaged as yet in its vital parts, and would respond rapidly to any stimulus."

FOREIGN CRITICS OF JAPAN.

MARQUIS OKUMA REPLIES.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Marquis Okuma, the ex-Premier, in the course of an interview published by the *Jiji Shimpo* (independent) to-day says:—

"British and American comment on so-called Japanese militarism is probably due to the fact that Japan's military career resembles Germany's. Japan, however, has had no Moltke or Bismarck. Her militarism is no worse than that of any other nation. America should not overlook the thousands of hooligans who are menacing America's peace, especially the element among the immigrants from Eastern Europe who are jeopardizing American national existence."

THE FOLLY OF WAR RUMOURS.

"It is the height of folly to dream of a war between America and Japan," pursued Marquis Okuma. "Such a war is a practical impossibility. There is much wild talk in America, due largely to the great political struggle now in progress. I believe that the Puritan spirit, the spirit in which Americans established their republic, is still predominant and that their sense of right and wrong has not been lost. If the Republicans win at the presidential election, Japan must prepare for American protests regarding Japanese policy in Korea and China. Protests, however, are merely paper, and Japan can rely on America upholding justice."

Marquis Okuma said that he would welcome an alliance between Great Britain, America and Japan; such a pact, he remarked, would hold in check ultra-radical views in Great Britain and America.

UNWARRANTED TAXATION.

The increased taxation for increased armaments provided in the present Japanese budget, in Marquis Okuma's opinion, is not only unnecessary but contravenes the Emperor Meiji's policy of "consummating a scheme of defence within the limits of Japan's financial capacity:" moreover it is unwarranted, because the world is busy with reconstruction.

The last session of the Diet, the ex-Premier concluded, was disappointing, but this was not to be surprised at, because two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives had secured their seats by money. "If the confidence of the people is lost" he added, "the consequence will be worse than despotism."

SENTIMENT OR MONEY.

JEWS HANGING BACK FROM ZIONIST MOVEMENT

Mr. O. S. Heizer, who is in Bombay on his way from Bagdad to Jerusalem to take charge of the American Consulate under the new British mandatory, interviewed on July 15th, said that there has been a powerful back to the land movement among American Jews for years, which has been fostered mainly by the Rabbis of the Jewish Reformed Church. In many American cities the Jewish quarter is much congested. Up to the present in America the effort to induce Jews to take up agricultural pursuits has not been very successful. The Jew seems much to prefer trade and shopkeeping, that is, just the reason, continued Mr. Heizer, why I am doubtful of the response that this new movement will get. All the Jews I have talked with have been enthusiastic about the project from the sentimental and theoretical point of view, but I have yet to talk with any Jew who knew of any inclination among Jews to return to the Holy Land. In fact my information is that even now the Jewish residents of Palestine are not diminishing their perennial migrations to all points of the compass. There are 50,000 Jews in Bagdad, but there is positively no sentiment in favour of returning to Palestine. The Jews have familiarised themselves with the scheme for developing the country, but they are not enthusiastic about it from their own personal tendencies, only as a matter of sentiment

OLD-FASHIONED LAWN TENNIS.

The other day we saw a player of real tennis dispensing heavily-cut lobs across the net on a suburban lawn, says a writer in the *Morning Post*. His opponents were certainly not experts at the popular summer pastime, but they were made to appear as if they had never had rackets in their hands before, owing to a chronic inability to guess which way the ball was going to break. The incident afforded harmless amusement to a little knot of spectators, none of whom knew enough about the history of ball-games to suspect they were assisting at a little revival of lawn tennis as played in the middle Seventies. The net was then higher than it is to-day at the sides and the service-line 4ft. further out—so that there was a strong tendency to play from corner to corner, as in real tennis, and a heavily-cut service was apt to be very effective. Moreover, the racket used was of the same pattern as the real tennis weapon—as different from the modern racket as the huge, hairy stove-pipe of fifty years ago was from the light, jaunty silk-hat we now wear occasionally. But Mr. Spence Gore, when he won the first Singles Championship at Wimbledon by volleying, then regarded as a somewhat unsportsman-like innovation, demonstrated the unsuitableness of real tennis strokes to the new game and, a little later on, the advent of the "Renshaw smash" finally freed lawn tennis from the influence of its ancient progenitor.

LADY'S AERIAL HEIGHT RECORD.

Madame Louise Favier set up a new aerial height record as a passenger in Paris. In a Farman aeroplane, piloted by the famous pilot M. Bossoutrot, she rose to a height of 6,500 metres. The aeroplane, which was driven by a single motor, took thirtyfive minutes to reach the height named and twenty-two minutes to come down. The ground temperature when the flight was begun at 11 a.m. was 20 degrees Centigrade. The temperature at 6,500 metres was 14 degrees Centigrade below zero.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"ELLERMAN LINE."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG & ROTTERDAM.

THE Steamship

"SWAZI"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holts Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after August 13th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before August 20th, 1920, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on August 12th, between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and NOON, by the Company's Surveyors Messrs Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.

Hongkong, August 6th, 1920 [1308

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"RHESEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after August 6th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 12th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Aug. 26th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 6th, 1920. [1309

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"MONGOLIAN PRINCE"

having arrived, from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, Aug. 12th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 13th, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 6th, 1920. [1310

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "DOYLESTOWN" VOY 4-HOME.

FROM CALCUTTA VIA PENANG,
SINGAPORE & SAIGON.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all Cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on August 9th, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a week of the Steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognised. No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after August 10th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.

Hongkong, August 3rd, 1920. [1289

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD PURIFIER, BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Sold by Chemists, Druggists, Stores, &c., throughout the Colony of Hongkong and Dependencies, Canton, China, and Singapore, Straits Settlements.

SOLD ON A GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION.

DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS

Compounded by the Proprietors of Vetarzo, Limited, Hongkong.

Manufactured by T. P. LE CLERC, CHEMIST, PARIS.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club was held at the club house on Saturday evening. Mr. R. E. Belilios presided and there were also present Messrs. A. McKirdy, A. A. Alves, A. F. B. Silva-Netto, E. Ezra, A. S. Ellis, T. Meek (members of the Committee), R. C. Witchell (Acting Hon. Secretary), and over forty members (out of a total membership of 220).

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. W. Logan seconded the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, which were carried unanimously. The report detailed the many activities of the club during the past year. The profit and loss account for 1919 showed a debit balance of $36.79.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., was elected Chairman for the ensuing year, Mr. Belilios remarking that the Club could not get a better man to fill that post than Mr. Severn.

The other office-bearers appointed were:—Acting Chairman (Mr. W. Logan), Hon. Secretary (Mr. R. C. Witchell), Hon. Treasurer (Mr. A. E. S. Alves); General Committee: Messrs. T. Meek, A. A. Alves, A. McKirdy, A. F. B. Silva-Netto, A. H. Carroll, T. Wright, C. M. S. Alves, E. Ezra, and R. H. B. Mitchell.

Mr. Witchell mentioned the fact that Mr. R. E. Belilios had kindly come forward with an offer to build a floor above the Gymnasium. He was sure that the members would be pleased to accept the offer as at present the place was very cramped.

After a general discussion Mr. Belilios' offer was gratefully accepted, a vote of thanks being passed.

The new Ballotting Committee were as follows:—Messrs. A. S. Ellis, D. Logan, R. W. Tatam, J. Stewart, G. C. Jorge, M. L. Railton, H. Hyndham, C. A. C. Rodrigues, S. Marcel, and G. Carvalho.

As M. Belilios is leaving the Colony on a holiday the members took the opportunity of wishing him a pleasant journey and a safe return.

FOOTBALL.

SUMMER TOURNAMENT.

On Saturday afternoon, the officials of the South China Athletic Association were "At Home" to the members of the association and their friends, on the Su-kum-poo Valley ground, on the occasion of the final match of the "Summer" Football Tournament which had been arranged by the Football section of the association with a view to discover new talent for next season.

During the months of June and July, matches have been played on Wednesdays and Saturdays on the new ground at Su-kum-poo Valley, between four selected teams, named Sai, Kai, Wo and Ping, the first named being the winners.

The match was between the winners of the tournament and a picked team from the "Rest" and ended in a win for the latter by 3 goals to *nil*. Great interest has been shown throughout the tournament, both by players and spectators, and the Football Committee are to be congratulated on their undertaking.

Tea was served on the ground during the afternoon and the following officials were among those present:—Mr. Mok Hing (Vice-President), Mr. Wong Kam Ying (Chairman), Dr. T. P. Wui, and the Hon. Sec., Mr. Wong Hin Wong. At the conclusion of the match, the shield and medals were presented to the members of the Sai team by Mrs. Mok Hing, wife of the Vice-President.

Occasion as also made to present the trophies won in other competitions run by the association, as follows:—Cup and Medal to Loung Kwok Hing, winner of the Chinese chess competition; and Cup and medal to Li Wai Choi, winner of the Ping Pong competition.

At the conclusion of the prize distribution, the winning team, led by their Captain, gave the "War" Cry of the association and gave "three cheers" for the wife of the Vice-President for kindly presenting the trophies.

Mr. Henwood, R.G.A., who had been in charge of the matches throughout the competition, was heartily thanked for his services and advice.

On Thursday next at 5.30 p.m. a match between S.C.A. and Royal Navy has been arranged to take place on the Su-kum-poo ground.

Two ladies were discussing their debts. Said one to the other: "I can't pay a single bill: if I died to-morrow, two words would make me a suitable epitaph—'Account Rendered.'" "Oh," said the other, "One word would be enough for me, 'Settled.'"

MORPHIA INJECTIONS.

ANOTHER CHINESE FINED.

The use of morphia which has become very prevalent among the Chinese of North China seems to be increasing in Hongkong. A fine of $300, with the alternative of three months' hard labour was imposed on a man, arrested by the Police, on Saturday, in connection with injections given to ricksha-coolies. The Police raided a house in Pokfulum Road, where considerable paraphernalia was seized. As usual, ricksha-coolies proved to be the customers.

ALLEGATION AGAINST CONSTABLES.

"TEA-MONEY" FROM HAWKERS.

When a Chinese girl was charged with hawking she told the Magistrate that she was arrested because she refused to give the constable money. All the constables, she said, collected tea-money from hawkers and she had given thirty cents. The Magistrate instructed the Police to investigate the matter.

HELPING A LADY FRIEND.

FILIPINO YOUTH IN FINANCIAL DISTRESS.

A Filipino youth was charged at the Magistracy, on Saturday, with stealing $45 and Y.100 belonging to another Filipino. Both were passengers on the *Tenyo Maru* from Manila.

Defendant; I admit I took the money from my friend. I do not know why I did it. I will tell you the truth. I went to say farewell to a lady friend in Manila before sailing. She happened to be in financial difficulties, so I gave her all my money.

The Magistrate: Where were you bound to?—I took ship to Hongkong to join my cousin Andres Baleros. He promised to find me work here.

The Police said that defendant felt sea-sick on Friday, while on the voyage and remained in the cabin. His two cabin mates went on deck, thinking their luggage safe with the defendant in the cabin. When the ship arrived in port and they went to the cabin to take their luggage, the complainant found that one of his boxes had been broken open and the money extracted. He informed the police. When the defendant was searched, the money was found concealed inside his boots.

Asked if he had anything more to say, the defendant said: "I hope you will forgive me this 'foul' sir. I have tasted prison life last night, and I don't want to go back to jail. I want to die. Even if you give me 100 lashes it is better than sending me to prison."

The Magistrate passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour. The defendant left the dock in tears.

HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

Following upon the recent discussion in the *Hongkong Daily Press* relating to the Royal Observatory, the following notification appears in the *Government Gazette*:

The telephone number of the Royal Observatory is K90. Shipmasters may obtain the latest information available concerning storms on application at any time. Owing to the delay to which telegrams are now subject, noon is the best time at which to make such enquiries.

BANK RETURNS FOR JULY.

The returns of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ended July 31st, 1920, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks are:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	$ 9,848,665	$ 5,000,000*
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	21,912,645	17,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,051,309	550,000†
Total	$32,812,619	$22,550,000

*—Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £550,000.
†—Securities with the Crown Agents £150,000.

COMPENSATION

Let others bid me tear my hair
And on it ashes strew;
Put up the shutters in despair;
Because the prospect's blue.
"But why," I cry, "wring hands and weep?
"There's reason for good cheer.
"Though gloom the world beside may steep,
"Yet Mary Pickford's here."

—*Morning Post.*

THE CHURCH AND THE NEW AGE.

SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle who preached the sermon at the morning service yesterday, at St. John's Cathedral, took for his text, "There be many that say, Who will show us any good." (Psalm 4. 6.) and said:—

When a man is depressed and down-hearted it is some satisfaction to him to know that others have felt the same—and have had to pass through just the same experience.

In the time of the Psalmist there was a good deal of pessimism flying about like some foul disease. There were men then who declared that life was not worth living. There were people who were always criticising, not with a view to improving things, but with the object of proving the worthlessness of every thing. Criticism is only good if it aims at being remedial. To criticise without hope of effecting an improvement in the person or thing criticised is to show a hateful spirit.

Every age has had its pessimists, men who live to damp and depress the spirits of their neighbours; they are worse than a Peak fog. There are many varieties of pessimists. There is the conceited pessimist; he is a particularly irritating variety. The man who has an immoderately high opinion of himself and his powers and abilities, and finds that other people are too blind or obtuse to share it. He thinks that the fact that he is not valued as highly as he ought to be, shows clearly that the times are out of joint, and so he is a pessimist. Then there is another variety of pessimist, whom we may call the disillusioned pleasure-seeker. He has given himself up to every pleasure and self-enjoyment. He "has always looked after number one," as the saying is. And now he finds his pleasures bore him and he becomes a pessimist. Again there is another variety of pessimist to be found amongst the men who have been successful in accumulating large fortunes, they have toiled hard and long to amass money and they have succeeded; but they find that their success has not given them the happiness they expected and so they become pessimists. They are the people who have not learned how to use riches aright, and when one sees them one does not wonder at all the hard things Our Lord said about the rich men.

Another, and still more numerous variety of pessimist, is the man who has set out to amass money and has failed. He has seen and envied his neighbour's success and he becomes a pessimist.

Another variety of pessimist is the man who is quite sure he knows the cure for all the ills of the world, but cannot get people to believe in his remedies, so he thinks all others are fools.

Again there is now, and always has been, "The man who praises the past when he was a boy" and contrasts it with the present much to the disadvantage of to-day. For him the golden age is over and the future is sure to being fresh troubles.

Now one thing seems perfectly clear to me about the pessimist, and that is, that his position is really incompatible with a whole-hearted acceptance of the Christian Creed. If you believe in God the Father Almighty, you cannot think that the world that He made is going to be a failure in the end. The cheery optimism which sees nothing in the world that calls for change and reform, stupid as it is, is no worse than the melancholy pessimism that can see no hope of improvement.

There are many pessimists about in the world to-day, and we must not allow their melancholy forebodings to deter us from doing our utmost to improve the world.

It was six years ago last Wednesday that our country joined in the Great War, and those six years have been fruitful in broken hearts, in ruined lives, in desolate hearths, but fruitful also in splendid deeds of heroism and unselfishness. As the war dragged on its weary course, as we read day after day the long lists of casualties, we were sustained by the thought, pressed upon us by our leaders, and eagerly grasped by most of us, that a new and better world would be the result. We heard of the brotherhood of all ranks in the trenches. We thought of a war that should end war.

And now when the war is over and we look out upon the world, he would indeed be an invincible optimist who saw a very great spirit of brotherhood amongst all classes, or believed that the Peace Treaty has put a stop to the lust of the wars of the world.

Are we then to believe that the struggles and unrest which we see in so many parts of the world are the death-throes of a dying and effete civilization, or are we to believe that they are the birth pains of a new social order that shall be infinitely preferable to the old? One or other must they be. The past has given us a civilization which favoured the few at the expense of the many. Riches, privileges, leisure, power were the rights of the few; they were not the property of the many. In the civilization which lies before us, the civilization which has been coming to birth during the last six years, and of which the world tremors of to-day are the birth pangs; in that civilization wealth and power are to be in the hands of the multitudes, and they will have leisure and education—and they will rule.

As we look upon the state of the world to-day, I think that there is only one other period in the modern history of the world which can be compared with it, one other such period when ancient modes of life were submerged in the flood of new thoughts and new ways and new things. That former crisis came when the Roman Empire which had so long ruled the world went down before the advance of the northern tribes. "In that débacle" says a modern writer, "it seemed certain that all which the older world had won of knowledge, of civilization, of law, would be overwhelmed and swept to fragments by the flood of conquering barbarism. It was saved by one institution. The Christian Church. Such is the common consent of all historians. Out of that hideous confusion of blood and destruction, the Church created modern Europe. Against physical force, she opposed spiritual ideals. She made it possible for the old order to grow into the new. The Church was the mediator, her bishops true "pontifices," *i.e.* builders of bridges, across the gulf which threatened to swallow up the old perfections of the world."

(*Continued at foot of next column*).

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

SUCCESS OF "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE."

Theatre Royal was crowded on Saturday night when the Frawley Company presented "It pays to advertise." His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stubbs, with a party from Government House, were present. "It pays to advertise" preaches the gospel of publicity so blatantly that any praise of its powers to please in a newspaper is likely to be regarded with suspicion, or, at least, to be looked upon as emanating from the advertisement manager's office. The piece is typically American in conception, and is brimful of bustling action. As its title shows, it proves the efficiency of persistent advertising. The son, Rodney Martin, ably acted by Mr. Albert Morrison, succeeds admirably in proving to his father, Cyrus Martin, the truth of the gospel of publicity which by the way, he has himself heard, for the first time, from the lips of Ambrose Peale. Mr. Henry Crosby as Cyrus Martin gave a finished study of an old American businessman; he was, as our American friends would say, great. Mr. Daniel Frawley made Ambrose Peale a life-like publicity expert, a man full of ideas and a born optimist.

At the fall of the curtain, the Frawley Company was given an ovation, and Mr. Daniel Frawley, in a neat little speech, thanked Hongkong theatregoers for their support. Mr. Frawley announced that after giving three performances in Canton, he was returning with his company to Hongkong on Thursday, when "A Pair of Queens" will be presented for the first time in Hongkong. The company, he said, also intend to present "The Man who came back," a play which is at present drawing crowded houses at the Oxford in London.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. Denman Fuller will give an Organ Recital with an entirely popular programme on Monday evening next in St. John's Cathedral at 9.15. The programme will include amongst other numbers the popular "Intermezzo" from Cavalleria Rusticana, and a remarkable Idyll called "The Shepherd and the Mocking Bird" which although as yet unknown in English programmes is well on the way to excessive popularity in America. As will be gathered from the title it is a piece which depends on "effects" and is only suited to a large organ and one containing a number of orchestral stops; at the same time the writing is good and is not marred by the cheap style which is only too often found in pieces of a descriptive nature. In addition to the organ numbers, Mr. Howard Freeborn will sing Hadyn's "In native worth" from "The Creation," and Mr. E. T. Crocker will sing Handel's fine Solo "Why do the Nations."

THE CHURCH AND THE NEW AGE.

(*Continued from foot of previous column*).

And now that the social conditions which we have been accustomed to associate with modern Europe are passing away, it is noticeable that the one great institution which passed through that former catastrophe and still survives, is the Church. Once the Church saved civilization and brought conquerous and conquered together. Can she do a similar work to-day? Can she reconcile the multitudes who have long been underpaid and overworked with the classes who have flourished on the products of their industry? Revolution are common in the world to-day, and revolutions are not made with rose water. When "the brute despair of trampled centuries" finds a voice and begins to talk of its rights, a great deal of wild talk may be uttered, and a great deal of wild work done. Is there to be in every country a repetition of what has been taking place in Russia during the last two years? It is not impossible. If the privileged and wealthy classes attempt to maintain the old order it is extremely probable. But herein it is that the Church may again prove the saviour of society. She can demonstrate the power of her ideals. She can insist on the observance of the commandment, "Thou shall love thy neighbour as thyself." But mark this. These are the days of democracy. In that former catastrophe it was chiefly through the Bishops that the Church was able to unite the new and the old forces. But to-day it must be the work of the rank and file of the Church. It is not by having the Christian ideals of unselfishness and brotherhood preached at us, that the Church can save the world, but it is by each single member of the church living up to the Christian ideals. It is by every one thinking of others as much as of himself. The Church to-day needs the whole-hearted and unselfish service of all her members if she is to save the world. If members of our Empire had not been ready to give all that they had, even life itself, for the Empire, we should to-day have been bending beneath the German yoke. Are we ready to give ourselves as whole-heartedly to the service of God and His Church as we did to the needs of our Empire? Unless every Christian is ready to sacrifice self, the Church cannot be a successful mediator between the new and the old order, and modern society, as we have known it, will *pass away in revolution*. The responsibility lies on each individual Christian; on you and on me. If each Christian is prepared to sacrifice himself for the benefit of society as a whole, then we may expect to see the new social order which is assuredly coming, come peacefully, but if the privileged classes cling to their privileges to the last, it will come through a river of blood. God has called us to live as Christians in the greatest crisis of the world's history. Shall we fail Him? Shall we "just for a handful of silver," or just for a life of easy self-indulgence, refuse to be the instruments for saving the world? If so, it will be said of us as R. Browning wrote:—

"Blot out his name, then, record one lost soul more,
One task more declined, one more footpath untrod,
One more triumph for devils, and sorrow for Angels,
One wrong more to man, one more insult to God."

Fresh from Sunshine and Pure Air

ASPARAGUS	Mammoth, White	per tin	60 cents
APRICOTS	Del Monte	"	60 "
PEACHES	S. & W.	"	80 "
BLACKBERRIES	Del Monte	"	50 "
BLACKCHERRIES	Libby's	"	70 "
LOGANBERRIES	"	"	60 "
RASPBERRIES	"	"	75 "
STRAWBERRIES	"	"	75 "
BARTLETT PEARS	"	"	60 "
BEETROOTS	Del Monte	"	35 "
STRING BEANS	Upper Lake	"	35 "
CAULIFLOWER	S. & W.	"	50 "
CABBAGE, GREEN	"	"	35 "
SUGAR CORN	Del Monte	"	40 "
TOMATOES	"	"	35 "

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

15

DICK'S PATENT PACKING
—(UNIVERSAL SIZE)—
SOLE AGENTS:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
HONGKONG. [469

COLUMBIA RECORDS.
COMPLETE OPERA OF
"RIGOLETTO"
ON
17 large Double Sided Records.
Nos. C1288 to C1304.
The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,
117

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346
HIGH-CLASS
GENTS' OUTFITTERS
SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT IN
A VARIETY OF MATERIALS
TIES TIES
BATSWING—FOUR-IN-HAND
A LARGE SELECTION.
ALWAYS SHOWING—
WASHING BOW TIES.
[38

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

WANTED by Englishman Board and Residence with Private English Family.

Reply— Box No. 1317
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1317

WANTED.

ASSISTANT (British) for Book Dept. of Merchant's Office. State Age, experience and salary required.

Box 1318,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[13 8

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY next.

at 9.15 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL

Vocalists:

MR. HOWARD FREEBORN,

MR. E. T. CROCKER.

1319

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of this Guild will be REMOVED on and as from September 1st, 1920, to the MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICE Shipping Office) grounds at West Point.

W. E. KIRBY,
Assistant Secretary.
Hongkong, August 6th, 1920. 1306

NOTICE.

WE have just received a small consignment of ULTIMA THULE BBB Blackwood Pipes.

Inspection Solicited.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,
19, Ice House Street.
[1299

NOTICE.

I beg to inform my Customers and the General Public that I have returned to the Colony and established myself as a Milliner and General Draper at No. 4, D'Aguilar Street and will carry on business as before under the style and firm name of HIPTOOLLA & CO.

I have brought with me new goods of the most fashionable and latest styles and ask my old patrons and constituents to extend their support as done in the past.

Inspection is cordially invited.

HIPTOOLLA,
Milliner and Draper.

Hongkong, July 21st, 1920. 1240

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY, AUGUST 10TH, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, August 3rd to TUESDAY, August 10th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 17th, 1920. [1217

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of NINE PENCE per Share on account of the year 1920, has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of AUGUST, 1920, to Shareholders on the Register on TUESDAY, the 10th day of AUGUST, 1920, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/8 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board.

R. J. WILTON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1920. [1252

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms. Billiard Room Officers' Room. C.P.O.'s Room. Restaurant Concert Hall. Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories Motor Launch "Dayspring"
[78

INTIMATIONS

TIENTSIN WATER WORKS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIVIDEND WARRANTS, a list of which is appended hereto, having been LOST, in the event of no other claims being lodged with the undersigned on or before the 15th day of AUGUST 1920, the same will be declared Null and Void and New Warrants will be issued in the name of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA.

DATE OF WARRANT	No. OF WARRANT	AMOUNT
14th February, 1913	16	Tls. 105.
30th June, 1913	16	84.
16th February, 1914	13	105.
30th June, 1914	11	84.

Dated the 31st day of July 1920.

WILLIAM FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries.
TIENTSIN WATER WORKS CO., LTD.
[1238

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

GLENSHIEL No. 141, The Peak, near Barker Road Tram Station.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1139

FOR SALE.

NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including Wilfley Table for crushing and concentrating Ore. Just arrived.

For particulars apply—
CARVALHO & COMPANY,
Machinery Department.
[996

FOR SALE.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, 87, The Peak.

Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
1281

PUBLIC AUCTION S.S. "WING HANG"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Steamship "WING HANG" as she lies near Shamsuipo in the Harbour of Hongkong

Will be sold by
ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION
on
TUESDAY,
the 10th day of August, 1920,
at 12 o'clock, Noon,
by
MESSRS. LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers
at their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

The ship is a [illegible] steel Canton.

Her dimensions and tonnage are approximately as follows:

LENGTH:—140 ft. 1 inch. REGISTERED TONNAGE:—
BREADTH:—25 ft. 3 inches. Gross—442
DEPTH:— 9 ft. 6 inches. Net—264
and her speed is about 10 Knots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

MESSRS. WILKINSON & GRIST,
9, Queen's Road Central,
or to
MESSRS. LAMMERT BROS.
Duddell Street,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 27th, 1920. [1254

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads
Tel. No. 6. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—

J. H. OXBERRY
Proprietor.
771

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

New Shipment of

FROZEN SMOKED FISH

SELECTED FILLETS	... 60 cents per lb.	
FINNAN HADDOCKS	.. 50	" "
SELECTED KIPPERS	.. 40	" "
RED HERRINGS	... 30	" "

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
[55

VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase
BY THE PEARL RIVER,
BY
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD
With Illustrations, Maps and Flags
PRICE $1.75

On Sale at
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.
" MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, LTD
" MESSRS. BREWER & CO.
Canton: MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of

$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS

if they do not exceed 25 WORDS in number and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes P., Q., AD., AE., A1.

WANTED.—DOCTOR, British, a present North China, experienced in tropical medicine, lately demobilized, desires practice, partnership or locum tenency. Free October. Write—Box AK. care of *Daily Press* Office.
[44

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2362.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS:—
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS:—
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS:—
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2362.

BY Order of Concerned the Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, August 11th, 1920, at 11 A.M., at Holt's No. 6. Godown, West Ground Floor.

Mark NWT 7 cases

Comprising:—

One No. 5 TRIUMPH PRINTING PRESS RACK, CAM AND TABLE, distribution with patent Air Springs, Automatic release, patent rear tapleu delivery, hinged roller Frame, Ink Fountain, Rubber Blanket, Wrenches, two sets Roller Stock, Roller Moulds and overhead Fixtures, consisting of Counter Shaft, two hangers, two Cone Pulleys, and Driving Pulley.

The Printing Machine is guaranteed made in U.S.A.

Notice of Printers is called to this Sale, as the Machine is in very good condition.

Terms: 20 per cent. Deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENSANDA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th Aug., 1920, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 10th Aug., 1920, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 3rd, 1920. [1290

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON"

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risks, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Aug. 11th, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before Aug. 14th, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11th, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, August 5th, 1920. [1301

INTIMATION

DELICIOUS

SUMMER

DRINKS

Can be made with

WATSON'S

PURE FRUIT

SYRUPS

Mixed with plain or Aerated Water,

Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon,

Lime Juice—etc., etc.

Prepared from the

GENUINE FRUIT JUICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

[11

BIRTHS.

BARTLEY.—At Shanghai, on July 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. BARTLEY, a son.

HAYWARD.—At Shanghai, on July 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. HAYWARD, a son.

MORGAN.—At Shanghai, on July 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. V. MORGAN, a daughter.

MORRISON.—At Shanghai, on August 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. MORRISON, a son.

VELLING.—At Shanghai, on July 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. VELLING, a son.

WATSON.—At Shanghai, on July 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. WATSON, jr., a son.

WEIPPERT.—At Edinburgh, on June 17th, to the wife of W. H. C. WEIPPERT, Commissioner, Chinese Customs Service, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MCBAIN—CARTER.—On June 5th, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London, NEVILLE SIEVWRIGHT, fourth son of the late GEORGE MCBAIN of No. 1 Lygon Place, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W., to SARANNE MARIE LOUISE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. MALCOLM HENRY CARTER, of 224 Walm Lane, Cricklewood.

DEATHS.

BUTLER.—At Nanking, on July 30th, in his 95th year HERBERT BUTLER of the Chinese Customs Service.

BROWN.—At Shanghai, on July 31st, ANDREW BROWN, of the Shanghai Electricity Department, aged 41 years.

REMEDIOS.—At Shanghai, on August 1st, CELEDONIO CLEMENTE DOS REMEDIOS, age 63 years.

SETHNA.—At his residence, 13, Charniwady, Bombay, on the 7th inst., RUSTOMJEE COOVERJEE SETHNA, late senior partner of Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co., China and Japan, and Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co., Bombay.
[1316

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 9TH, 1920.

THE DOCTOR'S SECRET.

THE British Medical Association recently met at Cambridge and discussed at great length one of the most difficult problems of ethics: Should a doctor tell a third party anything about a patient without the consent of the latter? The fact that these professional men disagreed on the question shows that the matter is not quite so simple as might at first sight be supposed. The natural instinct of everyone to whom the problem is first propounded is to reply: "Most certainly not." But Dr. SANDERS, of Stratford, London, a district to the East of the great metropolis, with a population mostly manual workers, asked a most searching question which called forth cheers from the assembled doctors. A resolution had been moved which stated "that medical practitioners should not, under any circumstances, disclose voluntarily, without the patient's consent, information which he has obtained from that patient in the exercise of his professional duties;" and Dr. SANDERS exclaimed: "Does that resolution mean this, that we are as a profession to allow a bounder to live and his wife and child to die?" It is quite obvious that Dr. Sanders had in mind the case of a man, selfish and debased, who while suffering from contagious disease, informed his doctor but refused to tell his wife. In this age we have got into the habit of facing facts. H. G. WELLS, ARNOLD BENNET and W. L. GEORGE and other writers have placed books in our drawing-rooms and public libraries which deal very frankly with sex problems. Given a choice, we prefer publicity on almost any subject to the old "hush hush" policy. Countless young lives in the past have been ruined because of the false modesty which prevented parents from explaining to their children the facts concerning Nature's laws. They offered to them the Bible, containing much wisdom, but also some very crude and unpleasing statements, but they only too often omitted to use present-day language by way of explanation. It is probably true that if a young man memorised the wonderful Book of Proverbs, and acted according to its advice all his life, he would make a great success of his career and find much happiness. But, as a rule, young men find the written word much less attractive than the living temptation. They have not noticed, or if they have noticed they have either not understood or believed, the fact that NEMESIS follows those who break the laws of Nature. Perhaps MOSES was the first great reformer to thoroughly appreciate that fact, and that was why he formulated such a very elaborate code of laws for the maintenance of health amongst "the chosen people." Our great-grandmothers would be amazed to read that a certain lady practitioner, Dr. CHRISTINE MORELL, spoke in the debate on this delicate subject. Medical training is however, a test of the nerves. When a girl medical student has completed the course which qualifies her to practice as a doctor she must realise that human nature, at its lowest, is unlovely; we may be excused for saying that it is often beastly. The advocates of woman's suffrage strongly urged that the ignorance, callousness and selfishness of men was the cause of immense suffering on the part of women and children, and that only legislation would effect a cure. Social reformers, of the type of Miss MARY MCARTHUR and other eloquent speakers, have pleaded for the protection of woman. The British Medical Association has passed a resolution which says that under no circumstances may the doctor reveal his secret. We can only say, on behalf of the resolution what does not appear in the reports of the debate, perhaps because the doctors were too modest to say it, but it ought to be said—that the members of the medical profession are always in a position to exercise great moral pressure and persuasive powers. "The Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be." There are many thousands of untold cases where doctors have saved tragedies in families whose secrets they have acquired in the course of their professional duties. On the other hand it is difficult not to wish to have a certain protection instead of one that is often hazardous. The doctors have decided the matter for the present. But the public are by no means decided about it.

Some 30 Japanese "captains of industry" are due to arrive in China early in September.

One case of enteric fever and one case of paratyphoid fever were reported in the Colony on Friday.

The names of Mr. William Hall and Mr. John Sousa Moraes have been added to the list of authorised architects.

Cholera cases throughout Japan totalled 2,300 on July 24th, including 400 in Osaka Prefecture. Korea had 701 cases, including 343 fatalities.

Owing to the severe storms a week ago pilgrims visiting Mount Fuji were storm-bound. At one time there were 3,000 of them on the mountain, all of whom with the exception of three had taken refuge. The three have since been reported missing, rescue parties having failed to find them.

Tenders are being invited for reclaiming five acres of the foreshore at Aplichau and protecting the area so reclaimed by pitched rubble embankments.

The labourers on section 8 of the Canton-Hankow Railway Co., stopped working on August 2nd, because the company owes them wages for more than two months.

It is reported that several places in the North River districts have been flooded to a depth of more than ten feet, and that great damage has been done to property.

The damage done to the Canton-Kowloon Railway at Nam Kong has been partially repaired, and the railway service between Canton and Hongkong was restored on August 5th.

The Victoria Recreation Bath is thrown open to the ladies of the Colony who may care to use it, on Mondays and Fridays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m., and on Wednesdays from 6 to 8 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. without fee.

The following pathetic note is from the *Canton Times*: Many complaints have recently been made to the Telephone Exchange by local residents because it has been impossible to transmit messages over the telephone for some time.

It is understood that the steamer *Marne*, chartered by Messrs. Lapicque & Co., has gone aground off St. John's Island, Macao. Owing to the company's offices being closed yesterday, no definite information was available.

Among Crown lands announced to be sold by auction are Rural Building Lot 150, situate on Barker Road, containing 21,960 square feet (upset price is $5,035.20); and Shaukiwan Inland Lot 454 comprising 2,980 square feet (upset price is $2,930).

During July the average mean temperature, according to Observatory returns, was 82.6, the highest recorded being 93.1, on the 25th, and the lowest 75.9, on the 20th. There were 203 hours of sunshine and 24.04 inches of rain. The average humidity was 83.

Mr. Arthur Montagu Preston was admitted to practice by his Honour Judge Skinner Turner at H.M. Supreme Court last week. The Court was informed that Mr. Preston had been practising as a solicitor in the Supreme Court of Hongkong. Mr. Preston had served as a Captain in H.M. Forces until May of this year, when he was repatriated to China.

The boycott continues quietly, and in unexpected places, remarks the *N.-C. Daily News*. A few evenings ago a party of Japanese visited the New World in the French Concession, but the man at the box office loftily refused to take their money, and they had to depart. The incident found its way into the Chinese Press, and adds another item to international complications.

The American Consul at Vladivostock, Mr. John K. Caldwell, has been transferred to Kobe, Mr. Frazer, American Consul at Kobe for some time, is to become travelling Consul-General at Large for South America, to which post he was appointed over a year ago, but was unable to leave Kobe because of Mr. Caldwell's inability to leave the Siberian port where he had been Consul since 1914.

Japan papers state that the depression in the shipping trade is being seriously felt at Moji, owing to the decreasing demand for coal. Coal coolies there, there are about 500 in all, are unable to obtain constant work, and as their wages when employed range from 30 sen to a yen, or thereabouts, per day, they are finding life rather difficult. A similar state of things is reported from Wakamatzu.

"I am an arrow and want to shoot birds but there are not now any more birds to shoot, and therefore the arrow has become useless and a thing of no value. Hereafter I will no longer participate in the doings of political circles." While lying in bed, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui is said by the native press to have thus remarked to a consoler sent to him by the President. The native press, or rather a section of it, is inclined to treat the matter most pathetically.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH VICTIM OF NICOLAIEVSK MASSACRE.

LONDON, August 5th.

It appears that one of the victims of the Nicolaievsk massacre was a British subject, Mr. John Freed, manager of the fishing station. The British Government has despatched a sharp Note to Moscow, declaring that Freed was "butchered in cold blood for no reason" by persons claiming to be in communication with the Moscow Government. The Note protests against "the disgraceful outrage on a British subject," and reserves the right to claim from the Moscow Government compensation for Mr. Freed's relatives.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND:

MR. ASQUITH'S SUGGESTION IN PARLIAMENT:

VIEWS OF IRISH DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

WARSAW IN DANGER:

CONTINUED BOLSHEVIK ADVANCE

ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN UNITED STATES:

NEWSPAPER OFFICE RAIDED.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPORTANT IRISH DEBATE.

FEELING OF DESPAIR DEPRECATED.

LONDON, August 5th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, in moving the guillotine motion to provide for the passage of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill by to-morrow evening, deprecated the feeling of despair about the possibility of remedying the existing conditions. These, he said, could not be worse than in 1833, after which civilised conditions were restored in Ireland.

The motion was adopted, after which Sir Hamar Greenwood moved the second reading of the Bill. He explained that it was drafted in June but was held back to see how the Assize Courts would function in July. Events showed that one of the principal reasons why they could not function was the failure of the jurors to respond to the summonses, owing to intimidation. It was this failure which mainly made the present Bill essential. He emphasised that the Bill would not suppress trial by jury or the ordinary administration of the civil and criminal courts, but would be only discretionarily applied in disturbed areas to ensure accused person getting an expeditious and fair trial.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, after paying a tribute to the courage of the Irish judges in carrying out their duties, said that it was not possible to have fairer courts in Ireland to-day than the Courts Martial provided by the Bill.

MR. ASQUITH'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Asquith opposed the second reading. He considered that Courts Martial would be useless in view of the likely inability to get evidence. He accused the Government of being largely responsible for the gravity of the situation, because they had not introduced the liberal measure of self-government promised in 1918 when they were asked by Parliament to apply the Compulsory Service Bill to Ireland. He demanded that the Government should give Home Rule on Dominion lines.

Replying to questions, as to whether he ever made such an offer, Mr. Asquith said "No," but he was prepared to do so now. He added that he did not retract his past statements about allowing the Ulster counties to stand aloof. Mr. Asquith believed that the common sense of Irishmen and their recognition of self-interest would lead them to accept the Dominions' Home Rule scheme. He concluded by saying that he believed an Irish Republic was not a practical possibility.

Mr. Lloyd George was tremendously cheered when he said it was useless to make ill-considered and vague suggestions of Dominion Home Rule. He challenged Mr. Asquith to name anyone in Ireland who would be able to speak authoritatively on behalf of the Irish and who would accept it. He pointed out that the Sinn Fein members of the House of Commons, headed by Mr. De Valera, had definitely stated that they would not accept it. They declared that they would not be satisfied with anything less than a Republic. He accused Mr. Asquith of shirking the situation and pressed him to produce authority for the statement that the Irish would become law-abiding if Dominion Home Rule were granted—(Loud cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, asked if the assassination of policemen, and intimidation, murder, and outrage, were to be permitted to continue, merely because one member of the House, however distinguished, expressed an opinion in support of which he could not quote a single tittle of evidence from Ireland. The giving of Dominion Home Rule would involve an army and navy. He said that every Dominion had an army, and if they did not have a navy it was because they had not established one under the full powers they possessed. He asked if all the Irish ports were to be controlled by the Irish Parliament? He declared that the Irish ports were the most dangerous spots in the Empire.

Replying to the criticism of Mr. Asquith as regards the militaristic character of the Bill Mr. Lloyd George pointed out the existence of the Irish Republican Army, *which had issued decrees*, signed by generals and captains, and had delared itself warring with the British Empire.

READY TO CONSIDER DEFINITE PROPOSALS.

Mr. Lloyd George said that they could not, therefore, complain if war conditions were being applied. Continuing, he stated that if any authority who was able to show that he possessed the confidence of Irishmen, submitted definite proposals as regards the government of Ireland and which were within the clear limitations the Prime Minister had recently laid down, then the Government would consider such proposals. Great Britain was prepared to make great concessions for peace, goodwill, and partnership—(cheers).—He contended that there was nobody who thought Dominion Home Rule could be established without reservations affecting the forces of the Crown, the defence of the ports, and the question of the future position of Ulster.

It was useless to shut our eyes to the fundamental fact that no proposal which the Government was able to present was acceptable to any party with authority to speak for Ireland. The representatives of the Irish demanded something which Great Britain could never concede, except as a disaster of defeat—(cheers)—Their demand for secession would be fatal to the security of the Empire. It was futile to propose an alternative scheme for their consideration, until the Irish accepted the fundamental and indefeasible fact that Great Britain would never concede their terms. Concluding, Mr. Lloyd George said that, speaking deliberately, he was unable at present to see a fair prospect of a mutually satisfactory solution, but he believed that the feeling was growing up in Ireland that the Irish were seeking the impossible and they were beginning to recognise that they were in the main victims of anarchy, confusion and trouble. In the meantime, it was the Parliament's duty to protect from massacre people who were sent to guard life, establish the law and maintain the authority of the Empire.

IRISH BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

The Bill passed its second reading by 289 votes against 71.

CURFEW ORDER EXTENDED.

LONDON, August 5th.

The curfew order, hitherto enforced in Cork City only, has been extended to various parts of the county and Tipperary.

SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. DEVLIN ASKED TO LEAVE THE HOUSE.

LONDON, August 6th.

There was a scene during the Committee stage of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill.

Mr. Devlin, in a lengthy speech, denounced the proceedings as a humbug and a sham. He was called to order for irrelevance, but declined to sit down and continued speaking.

As the House was in Committee the Speaker was summoned, and a motion for the suspension of Mr. Devlin was carried by 229 votes to 43.

The Speaker, then, asked Mr. Devlin to leave the House.

Mr. Devlin, without demur, walked out, followed by the other Nationalists and a great majority of the Labour members and some Independent Liberals, amid the jeers of the Ministerialists. The occupants of the front Opposition bench, both Liberal and Labour, remained in their seats, and did not participate in the demonstration.

THE IRISH UNREST.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES A DEPUTATION.

A new turn has been given to the Irish problem by the reception by Mr. Lloyd George at Downing Street of a deputation of Irish professional and trading men who submitted to him resolutions adopted by an influential Cork conference representing Unionists and Nationalists.

DOMINION HOME RULE FOR IRELAND URGED.

The resolutions urged Dominion Home Rule for Ireland with safe-guards for Ulster.

A Cabinet meeting followed the conference which, it is expected, will resume at Downing Street to-night.

Considerable importance is attached in Ireland to the discussions.

PROLONGED DISCUSSION.

LONDON, August 4th.

The meeting of Mr. Lloyd George with the deputation of Irishmen, mentioned in an earlier cable, assumed high importance to-night, for, on the resumption of the discussion, the Prime Minister, accompanied by Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. W. Churchill, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Long, Mr. A. Chamberlain and the leading members of the Irish Office Staff, had a prolonged conversation in which all the ministers participated.

The report of the proceedings will be issued later.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN UNITED STATES

INFURIATED MOB INDULGES IN INCENDIARISM.

ST. LOUIS, August 6th.

A riot broke out yesterday in West Frankfort, Illinois, where a mob, bent on avenging the murder of two boys, set fire to the houses of many Italians. Three persons have been reported killed and many injured. Troops have been ordered to the town.

RIOT AT DENVERS.

At Denvers, thirty people, including the Chief of the Police and other policemen, were injured. The riot here was between striking tramwaymen and strike-breakers. Five cars were wrecked, and the building of the *Denver Post* was raided by strikers, who badly damaged the printing machines.

POLAND'S PERIL.

BRITAIN'S LATEST TELEGRAM TO THE SOVIET.

LONDON, August 5th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government had not yet received a reply to the telegram despatched to the Soviet on July 29th. He had just learned that M. Kameneff, the Soviet representative in London, had received a telegram, but he did not know the character of the message. The Premier proceeded to read the latest British telegram to the Soviet, stating that if the Soviet insisted on peace conditions being settled between Poland and Russia to the exclusion of the other Powers, the basis on which it was proposed to conduct negotiations in London would have disappeared, and the project for a conference would have fallen to the ground. Also if the Soviet took advantage of the delay now caused to continue the advance into ethnographical Poland, the Government would be driven to the conclusion that the Soviet did not intend to respect the liberty and independence of Poland and the situation contemplated in the Government's telegram to M. Tchitcherin on July 27th would have arisen."

SOVIET'S CONDUCT NECESSARILY SUSPICIOUS.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that he and Mr. Bonar Law yesterday interviewed M. Kameneff and M. Krassin and made it clear that the Soviet's conduct necessarily raised a suspicion that the Soviet was not sincere in professing to desire peace and in declaring its intention to respect the liberty and independence of Poland, and that that suspicion was only removable by the immediate conclusion of a fair armistice.

In view of the invasion of ethnographical Poland, the Government would take effective steps to remove the obstacles to the transmission of military supplies to Poland from Danzig. In view of the critical situation Mr. Lloyd George refrained from making a further statement at present, but promised, if the Government's suspicions were confirmed, to make a full statement on August 9th in regard to further naval or military steps which it might be necessary to take.

FURTHER QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, August 5th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Capt. Wedgwood-Benn, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the suggestion that an alteration of Russian policy followed Mr. W. Churchill's article advocating German help against Bolshevists was ludicrous.—(Cheers).

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Lloyd George said he hoped that it would not be necessary to take steps to tighten the blockade against Soviet Russia, but that must depend on the answer the Government received. He emphasised that the Soviet's best guarantee against the armistice being abused by an order to re-arm Poland for offensive purposes would be a fair understanding with the Western Powers who alone would be able to arm Poland.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the Soviet advance in Poland was part of a deliberate policy. He sincerely hoped that it was not an attempt by the Russian military authorities to overthrow every effort to make peace.

CONFERENCE MAY BE ABANDONED.

LONDON, August 5th.

Reuter learns that the British note to Russia, mentioned on August 4th, after expressing surprise and regret at the non-receipt of a reply to the British message of July 2nd, intimated that if the conditions laid down for the London Conference continued to be ignored this must lead to the abandonment of the Conference. The note added that after their prolonged talk with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, the Russian representatives in London are in a position to make this clear to their chief.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 6th.

M. Kameneff has sent Mr. Lloyd George a communication which he has received from the Soviet Government, which points out that Lord Curzon's note of July 20th and the Polish Foreign Minister's telegram to Moscow of July 22nd, both proposed negotiations "for an armistice and peace," but when the Polish delegates arrived at Baranovichi, it was found that they were only empowered to deal with military problems and their limited powers did not correspond to tasks with which a conference of delegates were to deal in accordance with the proposals of both the British and the Russian Governments.

The Note states its essential demand as guarantees, such as partial disarmament, cessation of recruiting, etc., which will prevent Poland from using the period of the armistice for the renewal of hostilities. International law in no way required the suspension of operations before the conclusion of an armistice. The continuance of the Bolshevik advance would in no way prejudice the *nature of the Peace Treaty*.

The Note concludes with renewing the Soviet's pledge in respect to Poland's independence and the grant of wider frontiers than indicated by the Supreme Council and the British Note of July 20th, and insists that the proposed London Conference will be solely between Soviet Russia and the leading Entente Powers.

MOSCOW INFORMED OF PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATION.

LONDON, August 6th.

As an outcome of a five and a half hours conference between the Government and the Soviet representatives, M. Krassin and M. Kameneff have undertaken to communicate with Moscow, and request a reply before the conference on Sunday between Mr. Lloyd George (who will be accompanied by Field Marshal Wilson) and M. Millerand (who will be accompanied by Marshal Foch) at Boulogne or Folkstone when the Allies finally decide regarding the attitude to be adopted towards Russia.

POLISH CHARGES AGAINST M. KAMENEFF.

LONDON, August 6th.

The Polish Legation has issued a statement controverting several assertions in M. Kameneff's note to Mr. Lloyd George by which M. Kameneff sought to make the Poles responsible for the delays in connection with holding the armistice negotiations and for failing to furnish the armistice delegation with adequate powers to negotiate peace.

The Legation contends that the proposal to hold a Russian and Polish Peace Conference in London was ruled by the latter through necessity.

SERIOUS CRISIS:

LONDON, August 6th.

The *Daily Mail* says that the Cabinet discusses the Bolshevist reply to-day, but it is already understood that the delegates will be asked to leave the country.

The *Daily Chronicle's* political correspondent, despite the assurances contained in the reply, is of opinion that Moscow is merely playing for time, in order to have the greatest possible advantages.

The *Times* confirms the statement that the Bolshevist terms include free transit across Poland, between Germany and Russia.

The *Times* describes the crisis as only less tragic than that of August, 1914, and declares that our only positive guarantee is unwavering co-operation between Great Britain and France.

BRITISH LABOUR DENOUNCES POLAND.

LONDON, August 6th.

As strongly worded manifesto signed by eight Labour Members of Parliament and eight prominent Trade Union leaders has been issued, warning the British public against the possibility of drifting into another war, accusing Poland of self-aggrandisement, and declaring emphatically that British labour will not co-operate in the war as allies of Poland.

LABOUR LEADER'S ADVICE.

Mr. Arthur Henderson has telegraphed to the local Labour parties throughout the country, advising the organisation of citizen demonstrations against intervention and supply of munitions to Poland, and demanding peace negotiations, raising of the blockade and resumption of trade relations.

LONDON CONFERENCE NOT ABANDONED.

LONDON, August 4th.

It is learnt authoritatively that the Havas report does not exactly represent the position. The abandonment of the London Conference is not definite but is conditional on the decision of the British. A wireless note points out that if the Soviet claims to make peace with Poland direct, one of the main reasons for the London conference is removed.

SOVIET DELEGATION AT DOWNING STREET.

LONDON, August 4th.

M. Krassin and M. Kameneff and the other members of the Russian Soviet Delegation called at Downing Street in the afternoon and remained for nearly two hours.

Reuter learns that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law received the Delegation. Conversations were confined to the continued Soviet advance against the Poles, in spite of the armistice overtures.

The British Ministers indulged in a very straight and very frank talk with the visitors.

ALLIED AMBASSADORS SUMMONED.

PARIS, August 5th.

In view of the Polish situation the Allied Ambassadors were hurriedly summoned from their vacations to the Council to-day, to consider the reply to the German request for permission to use troops defensively in the Allenstein plebiscite territory.

It is pointed out that the request is significant, in view of the fact that Allenstein is within a striking distance of the Danzig Polish Corridor.

BOLSHEVISTS THIRTY MILES FROM WARSAW.

LONDON, August 5th.

With the Bolsheviks only thirty miles from the forts of Warsaw, the Polish situation has become most acute.

The *Daily Chronicle* goes so far as to describe the issue as one of peace or war between the Allies and Russia, but the *Daily News* learns that Warsaw is not yet seriously endangered, although in other quarters the capture of Warsaw is expected by Monday. Berlin reports speak of the civilian population as already fleeing. Hitherto there is no indication of the exact nature of Britain's assistance to Poland but it is suggested that in view of the fact that larger Russian towns are suffering from a shortage of necessities the best means of bringing the Bolsheviks to reason would be the enforcement of a stringent blockade. Meanwhile events are developing rapidly.

SUCCESSFUL POLISH COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, August 6th.

According to the latest report from Warsaw, the Bolshevik offensive on the Bug has been arrested. The Poles have launched a counter-attack from the north, which is developing successfully. The Poles have also recaptured Brody.

HEAVY BOLSHEVIK ATTACKS REPULSED.

WARSAW, August 3rd.

A *communiqué* states that all heavy Bolshevik attacks on both flanks and the Narev and Seret sectors have been repulsed. Our action in the direction of Brody is developing.

POLES STILL COMMAND WARSAW RAILWAY.

PARIS, August 5th.

A message from Warsaw states that the Poles still occupy Ostrolenka, thus retaining possession of the Dantzig-Warsaw Railway.

GENERAL WRANGEL'S SUCCESS.

General Wrangel, in the Crimea, appears to be giving the Red Armies an unpleasant time. According to a message received in Constantinople, he has completely defeated the Red Armies after several days' heavy fighting, taking 4,000 prisoners, 30 guns, 150 machine guns, 4 armoured trains, and large quantities of war material.

General Wrangel is pursuing a completely disorganised enemy.

SECRET TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

LONDON, August 5th.

The *Times* learns on excellent authority that the Soviet Government before the Polish offensive opened, concluded a secret treaty with Germany whereby Russia is permitted to appropriate all Polands' arms, stores, and foodstuffs, and after the conquest of Poland Russia will be allowed to send Commissaries to Poland to control all Polish exports to Russia. Then they will completely evacuate Poland in favour of Germany, which will hold Poland as a guarantee against Russia's future credits in return for German goods and labour.

[In the course of a recent debate in the House of Commons on another subject, a member asked Mr. Lloyd George whether he was to assume that a certain statement published in *The Times* was incorrect, and the Prime Minister replied amid cheers and laughter: "You are to assume that most of the statements in *The Times* are wrong, unless you have got very good reason to the contrary.—ED.]

EARLIER CABLES.

WARSAW IN SERIOUS DANGER.

LONDON, August 4th.

Warsaw appears to be in serious danger. To-day's Russian *communiqué* reports that Red troops in the direction of Siedlitz, 50 miles east of Warsaw, have debouched on a 60-mile front along the line of the River Bug, which is Warsaw's natural line of defence on the north and east. The *communiqué* adds that the river was crossed in several places after fierce fighting. Prisoners were taken. The seriousness of the situation may also be gauged from the fact that information has reached London that the French and British missions as well as Allied civilians have evacuated Warsaw.

QUESTION OF ALLIED HELP.

WARSAW, August 5th.

The Polish Government has requested the leaders of the Franco-British mission to return and explain to their respective Governments the actual position of Poland and also to advise their Governments regarding the assistance necessary.

LONDON, August 5th.

While it appears that the British note gives the Soviet to understand that the Allies will help Poland unless the Bolshevist invasion ceases, the form which British assistance will take is at present unknown.

According to *Le Matin* the Cabinet discussed the question of sending troops to Poland, but it is doubtful whether Great Britain will undertake to send military aid.

"POLAND ABANDONED BY ALL, EXCEPT FRANCE."

M. Paderewski declares that Poland has been abandoned by all except France. He says that Mr. Lloyd George at Spa gave the Poles a written assurance that Great Britain would employ all her strength to safeguard the existence of Poland within the frontiers fixed. On the other hand *Le Petit Parisien* states that Great Britain has completely dissipated all uncertainty and will not hesitate to consider any steps the situation demands.

GERMAN FRONTIER TO BE CLOSED.

BERLIN, August 5th.

Fugitives from Warsaw are arriving in East Prussia. A semi-official *communiqué* was published simultaneously with the arrival of the refugees announcing the German intention to close the frontier, the reason given being the prevalence of dysentery amongst the refugees.

The Italian Ambassador has requested the German Government to ensure the withdrawal of the Italian troops from the East Prussia plebiscite area by August 9th.

FRENCH TROOPS ONLY AWAITING ORDERS.

PARIS, August 5th.

It is believed that French troops actually in the neighbourhood of the theatre of operation in Poland are only awaiting the order to co-operate in the defence of the country. It is understood that in any case urgent steps are being taken to despatch war material and money to Poland.

BRITISH WARSHIPS IN THE CRIMEA.

LONDON, August 5th.

In the House of Commons, replying to an inquiry from Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, as to the reason for keeping British warships in the Crimean ports, Mr. Walter Long said that the Allies assumed responsibility for the evacuation, care, and maintenance of a very large number of Russian refugees from the Black Sea provinces fleeing from the Bolsheviks. Thousands had been encamped in Cyprus, Lemnos, and Egypt.

DEEPWATER WHARF AT KILINDIB.

CONSIDERATION BEING GIVEN TO TOWN PLANNING.

LONDON, August 4th.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Owen Thomas, Lieut.-Col. L. S. Amery confirmed the statement that a scheme for the construction by the Government of a deepwater wharf at Killindib had been approved and that specifications were being prepared. Lt.-Col. Amery added that close consideration was being given to town planning in the Kenia colony. Sanitary experts advise that the different races should be kept apart as far as possible. In planning the towns Indians and natives would be given ample accommodation in their part of the town.

LATEST CABLES.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

FRESH EPOCH IN HISTORY OF JOURNALISM.

MONTREAL, August 5th.

Lord Atholstan dined with the Imperial Press Conference Delegates. The company included the Lieut.-Governor and Premier of Quebec and other prominent persons. A message from H.M. the King said that the gathering marked a fresh epoch in the history of journalism and it was a most important development of the first Conference held in 1909. He hoped its efforts would be crowned with success and lead to beneficent results.

Mr. Lloyd George in a message believed that the Conference would prove a powerful factor for the continued welfare and prosperity of the Empire. Lord Milner in a greeting rejoiced that the United States newspaper representatives would meet the Empire delegates. Lords Northcliffe and Riddell also sent messages, the former saying: "We must have more and cheaper and direct communication."

Lord Burnham, the Chairman of the Delegation, expressed gratification at the presence of publishers and editors from the United States.

Mr. Ward Jackson, of the Rand *Daily Mail*, replying to the toast of "South Africa," spoke of the ties linking Canada with South Africa. He referred hopefully to the future of South Africa and said that the duty of the press was to exercise its power for the benefit of the Empire and humanity at large.

Lord Atholstan believed that the conference would develop into a great world conference. The United States guests happily replied to the toast of the visitors from there.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S HOPES.

OTTAWA, August 6th.

Formally inaugurating the second meeting of the Press Conference, in the presence of prominent Canadians and the Government and the Opposition leaders, the Duke of Devonshire said he hoped that the delegates during their visit will see something of the spirit which, in peace and war, placed Canada in her proud position. He hoped that the tour will convince the delegates of Canada's capacity to valuably contribute to the supply of paper. He was convinced that the Pressmen of the Empire will meet their responsibilities in preparing the way for brighter times.

The Premier and the Leader of the Opposition endorsed the sentiments of the Governor-General.

NEED FOR IMPROVED COMMUNICATION EMPHASISED.

After the Duke of Devonshire's speech and the reply of Lord Burnham, the Conference proceeded with the business.

Mr. Robert Donald moved a resolution urging the necessity for the increase of cable communications to reduce the rates for news messages.

Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuter's, Ltd., supported the resolution, and recommended the appointment of a small committee to take up in London with the cable companies and the authorities the question of extended cable facilities and reduced rates.

After further discussion, it was decided to re-draft the resolution in the terms of the various motions submitted for consideration at to-morrow's session.

Mr. Crosbie Roles, of Ceylon, presented a resolution, declaring that the Empire and the world should be provided with the advantages of the wireless telegraphic and telephonic communication.

Mr. W. Makepeace, of Singapore, supported the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

DEGREES FOR DELEGATES.

MONTREAL, August 5th.

The ceremony of conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws (*Honoris Causa*) of the Megill University on Lord Burnham, Sir Harry Writtain, Mr. Ward Jackson, and other was performed at a public Convocation.

General Sir Arthur Currie, principal, presiding, said that it was peculiarly fitting that the McGill should be the first university in Canada to recognise the value of the Empire Press in that particular way, because by the nature of its position it had come to be recognised as probably the most imperial university in the dominions overseas, and its students were drawn from all quarters of the globe. The university greets enthusiastically the imperial press and seizes the opportunity thus afforded of associating in its efforts and aims for the development of character and the proper conception of citizenship within the Empire.

Lord Burnham said that the universities to-day were raising the ideals of mankind. He hoped they would raise the ideals to a national and imperial plane as real things which counted to-day. He hoped our universities would lead the various nations and the British Empire in the path of progress. "It was to the universities that we must trust for light and leading for the future, which we feel sure is in store for the Empire with the gradual advance of the men and women of the British Domains, so that they may reach the highest plane of knowledge and efficiency as citizens of what is destined to be, with the glories of the great war behind us, the greatest commonwealth of free nations the world has ever known."

BOYCOTT AGAINST HUNGARY

PROVES TO BE AT FIASCO.

VIENNA, August 6th.

The Trade Union boycott against Hungary, which began on June 20th, owing to the alleged repressive *regime* of the Hungarian Government, has been a failure, and the International League of Trade Unions has decided to stop the boycott on August 8th.

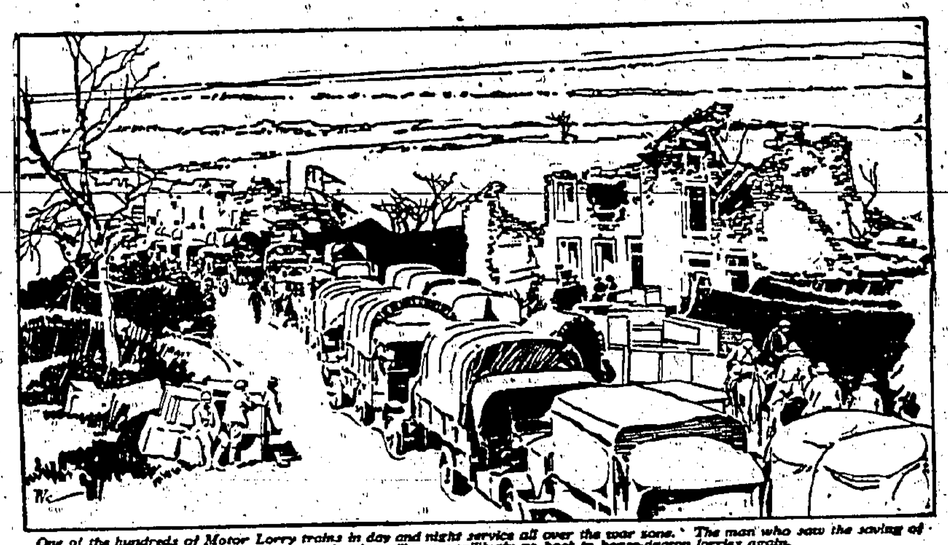
THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LEAVES FOR SYDNEY.

GATTON (Queensland), August 5th.

The Prince of Wales left Brisbane for Sydney amid the most fervent enthusiasm.

(*Continued on page 6.*)



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CABLES.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD NEXT MONTH.

SAN SEBASTIAN, August 5th.

The Council of the League of Nations has decided that the International Financial Conference at Brussels should be held in the last week of September. Thirty States, including Germany and Austria, will participate. The invitation to the latter is tantamount to a notice that they will be accepted as members of the League, if they apply for admission.

LEAGUE'S EXPENSES.

LONDON, August 5th.

Each Government will be asked to present a balance sheet, and renounce further issues of paper money.

A Commission of experts will attempt to arrive at an equitable arrangement of exchange with Germany and Austria. The Council considered the finances of the League, which appears, partly, to be living on overdrafts from the bank. It is stated that the League's expenses are £40,000 monthly, and are growing.

AMERICAN SHIPPING COMBINE.

TONNAGE AGGREGATING 600,000 TONS.

NEW YORK, August 6th.

The American Shipping and Commerce Corporation has announced the purchase of, and amalgamation with, the America Hawaiian Steamship and other companies, with a combined fleet which totals over eighty ships, aggregating 600,000 tons.

It is recalled that the Commerce Corporation recently agreed to operate the Hamburg-Amerika trade routes.

EARLIER CABLES.

PERMANENT ARMAMENTS COMMISSION.

THE POISON GAS QUESTION.

LONDON, August 5th.

The first meeting of the Permanent Armaments Commission constituted by the Council of the League of Nations is sitting at San Sebastian. Eight nations are represented, including Great Britain which is represented by Admiral Sir Somerset Calthorpe and Commandant Groves, and Japan which is represented by Generals Watanabe and Itami, and Captain Osumi. The principal items for discussion are the question of employment of poison gas as a weapon of war and the question of employment of poison gas as a weapon of war and the question of a Convention as regards the traffic in arms and munitions.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FOR MALTA.

NO SPECIAL RECOGNITION FOR ANY CHURCH.

LONDON, August 4th.

Replying to a question, in the House of Commons, from Mr. T. W. Inskip in reference to demand from Malta for recognition of the Roman Catholic religion as the religion of Malta, Lieut.-Col. Amery declared that the Government did not intend to vary the provision of the draft constitution giving full religious freedom.

MINISTER OF MINES.

AMENDMENT AGAINST REDUCING STATUS.

LONDON, August 5th.

In the House of Lords, during the discussion on the Coal Mines Bill, an amendment was carried by 28 votes to 23 against the Government reducing the status of the proposed Minister of Mines to a Parliamentary Secretaryship of the Board of Trade. Supporters of the amendment protested against the multiplication of new ministers.

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA

THE CASUALTIES AT HILLA.

LONDON, August 5th.

The War Office announces that the British troops attacked by Arabs at Hilla belonged to the Second Manchesters and the Field Artillery. The casualties were 12 British killed, 26 wounded, and 207 missing. The Indian troops lost 18 killed, 34 wounded, and 84 missing.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, August 4th.

Notts beat Surrey by three wickets.

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THURSDAY, AUG. 12TH:	"A PAIR OF QUEENS" A farce in 3 acts. By Fred. Jackson. The First Time in Hongkong.
FRIDAY, AUG. 13TH:	"THE 13th CHAIR" BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
SATURDAY, AUG. 14TH:	LAST NIGHT "THE MAN WHO CAME BACK" This play is at present creating a furore in London.

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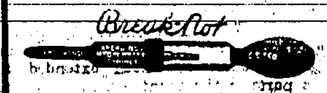

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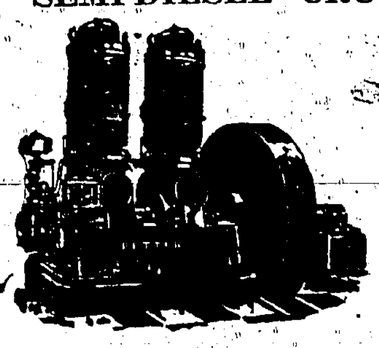

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STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

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S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... on or about 12th Sept.

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S.S. "HUNGARIA" ... on or about 21st August.

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S.S. "INNSBRUCK" ... on or about 6th September.
S.S. "HUNGARIA" ... on or about 3rd October.

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NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

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Sailings from Hongkong.

"BIRMINGHAM CITY"	...	... via Suez	27th Aug.
"NINGCHOW"	...	... via Suez	6th Sept.
"CITY OF DUNKIRK" *	...	... via Suez	20th Sept.

* calls also at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

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"NANKING" Aug. 19th. "CHINA" Sept. 24th. "NILE" Aug. 28th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

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THE SA'ADI TOMBS.

SUPREME MASTERPIECE OF MORROCCAN ART.

A special correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes from Marrakesh:—

The supreme masterpiece of Moroccan art was until very recently known to few. The Moroccan authorities showed the tombs of the Sa'adi dynasty to only a few favoured visitors, and for some time after the French occupation this tradition was maintained. To-day, however, anyone visiting Marrakesh can obtain a pass which admits him to these perfect monuments on any day except Friday, the Mohammedan Sunday. The Sa'adi Tombs are placed in one of the most ancient quarters of the town, the quarter of the Kasbah. It was here that the Sa'adi Sultans who ruled Morocco at the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th Century, built a marvellous palace called the Badi, and its magnificence was so great that its founder was surnamed the Golden.

The approach lies through the Bab Aguenaou. This beautiful gate with its wonderful red colour and delicate design is a marvellous example of the work of the Almohad Sultans. Tradition says that it was carried stone by stone from Spain by the exiled Moors.

Passing through the Bab Aguenaou one comes to the ancient mosque of the Kasbah. The broad space in front of the mosque is generally deserted except for a beggar or two and a few fascinating native children with a long lock of hair hanging from their heads, grown to give the Angel of Death a good hold when he hails them away to Paradise. The minaret of the mosque has a real fascination. It has not the graceful proportions of the Kutubia Tower, and it stands squat and four-square to all the winds that blow, the memorial of a sturdy warrior race. Round the top of the tower there runs a broad band of those glorious turquoise tiles that are one of the beauties of the Kutubia, and the arabesque brick-pattern that covers the surface of each wall encloses masses of turquoise enamel almost in the shape of the Fleur-de-Lys. They are said in reality to represent the hand of Fatma, the sovereign remedy against the evil eye.

THE BADI PALACE.

The atmosphere, impregnated with the dust of Marrakesh, is a rosy pink, and everything shines with just such a pink glow as lies on the Alpine snows at sunset. Of the Badi Palace not a trace remains except a few piles of brickwork. Yet once it was all inlaid with plaques of gold, and as rich in painted wood and carved stucco as the tombs that still remain.

Out of the brilliant rosy light one plunges into the dim religious gloom of the tombs of the mighty Sultan who, coming from the South at a time when the Mohammedan religion had fallen into decadence, restored the purity of the faith. When the eyes have grown accustomed to the half light the magnificence of the scene makes the visitor literally gasp for breath. One's first thought is that it cannot be the work of man. Every little detail is elaborated as conscientiously and with such delicacy that one cannot believe that humanity can be responsible for the result. Roofs richly painted with gilded stalactite work, stucco carved with all the delicate intricacy of lace, above all marble columns of perfect grace provide a fitting resting place for those forgotten rulers. The tombs of the Imperial family, wedges of marble thickly encrusted with finely worked inscriptions, lie so close together that it is hard to avoid profaning them with the touch of a Christian's foot. Every now and then a blank marble shows that it covers the tomb of some favourite wife, and smaller stones mark the graves of those who were cut off in babyhood. Of them all, men, women, and babies, native tradition says that not a single one died a natural death. They all paid the price of Imperial dignity, and died by poison, knife, or bow-string.

The greatest glory of those tombs is the perfection of the marble columns which blend perfectly with the mathematical precision of the Moorish decoration, though they came from Italy, purchased by the Golden Sultan for their weight in sugar. The deeply fretted stucco is worked at such an angle that the observer standing on the grounding always gazes into the very heart of the design. The Sa'adi tombs surpass all that remains to us of Moorish art, if one excepts the Mosque of Cordoba.

CHILD LABOUR AT SEA.

JAPANESE OBJECTIONS TO RESTRICTIONS.

At the sitting of the International Seamen's Conference at Genoa on 28th June, Viscount Uchida (Japan) objected to two articles in the draft convention fixing the minimum age for the employment of children on board ship. The fundamental principle of the Convention is that no child under 14 shall be employed on any kind of vessel, except when other members of the family are working on the same ship or except in the case of schoolships and training ships. The articles to which Viscount Uchida objected were Article 4, "that no seaman under 18 may be employed as a trimmer or stoker," and Article 5, "that no person less than 17 may be employed on night watches between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m." Viscount Uchida objected to the inclusion of these two articles on the ground that they were in advance of the agenda agreed upon in the Washington Convention. M. Sokol, the Polish delegate and Chairman of the Commission which drafted the Convention, agreed with the attitude of Viscount Uchida, and proposed to eradicate the two articles. Sir Montague Barlow, supporting the amendment, suggested that Articles 4 and 5 might be discussed later in the form of a recommendation to the different Governments. Mr. Henson, the British Seamen's delegate, said that the articles should be retained in order "to protect children from the greed of shipowners." It was finally decided to withdraw the articles. The Conference gave its unanimous approval to the remainder of the articles of the Convention.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"NAMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th Aug., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 6th, 1920. [1311

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Peels Off Corns Between Toes

The Great Corn Loosener of the Age. Never Fails. Painless.

A corn mashed, squeezed and crushed all day long, in between two toes! You can try the desperate way and try to dig it out and fail. Or,

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you can try the sensible, peaceful, painless, easy way and use "Gets-It." It is easy for you with "Gets-It" to remove corns in places difficult to reach. "Gets-It" is a liquid—a wonderful painless formula—it has never been successfully imitated. It settles on the corn, and dries immediately. Instead of digging out the corn, you peel it out painlessly. There is no sticky plaster that does not remain in position, no salve that irritates or rubs off. You reach the corn easily with the little glass rod in the cork of every "Gets-It" bottle. It does not hurt the true flesh. Try it, walk comfortably and smile! It is a blessing; never fails.

"Gets-It," the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. Mf'd by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores, or MULLER & PHIPPS (ASIA), LTD., Prince's Ridge, Hongkong.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 8th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.64	29.64	29.61
Temperature ...	89	82	83
Humidity ...	73	86	74
Wind Direction	SW	SW	SW
" Force ...	3	3	3
Weather	c	o	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 7th ...89
Lowest open-air Temperature on 8th ...82

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 9th to 15th, 1920.

Days of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	LOW WATER. H'kong Standard Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	9	m 4 13	6 3	0 2 a	2 1
		6 6 a	4 1	10 3 a	3 5
Tues.	10	m 5 20	6 8	1 9 a	1 6
		7 31 a	4 2	11 27 a	3 6
Wed.	11	m 6 2	7 2		
		8 30 a	4 4	1 58 a	1 1
Thur.	12	m 7 20	7 5	m 0 39	3 4
		9 15 a	4 5	2 38 a	0 8
Fri.	13	m 8 18	7 7	m 1 40	3 1
		9 53 a	4 8	3 15 a	0 7
Satur	14	m 9 9	7 7	m 2 32	2 8
		10 27 a	5 0	3 53 a	0 8
Sun.	15	m 10 0	7 6	m 3 18	2 5
		10 58 a	5 2	4 29 a	1 0

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO via SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	....Tues., 10th Aug., D'light.	
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	....Tues., 10th Aug., 8 a.m	
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	....Tues., 10th Aug., Noon	
STRAITS & JAVA	"CHUNSANG	...Tues., 10th Aug., 1 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Fri., 13th Aug., D'light.	
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	...Fri., 13th Aug., 3 p.m.	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	....Sat., 14th Aug. 3 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG"

will be despatched on or about **Aug., 14th, at 3 p.m.** for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading (Transhipment at Singapore) to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

JAVA SERVICE

The s.s. "CHUNSANG" will be despatched on or about **August 10th, 1920, at 3 p.m.** for SINGAPORE, PENANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG and SOURABAYA.

Cargo accepted for RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and CALCUTTA (via Singapore) at current rates of freight

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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GENERAL MANAGERS

TELEPHONE No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENARIFFE"	13th Aug.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	19th Aug.
"GLENAVY"	30th Aug.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M/V. "GLENTARA" ...	about 13th Aug.	GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.
M/V. "GLENAMOY" ...	" 25th Aug.	LONDON & ROTTERDAM
S/S. "GLENSANDA" ...	" 6th Sept.	LONDON & ANTWERP.
M/V. "GLENARIFFE"	Middle of September	GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	End of Sept.	GENOA & LONDON.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

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The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,
No. 8, BUND, KOBE.

1-2

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 6th.

Shisen Maru, Japanese str., 1,206 tons, Capt. Matsuzaki, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Tong Lee, Chinese str., 888 tons, Capt. Mori, from Chefoo, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Hong.

August 7th.

Bombay Maru, Japanese str., 3,102 tons, Capt. Tsuruga, from Bombay, with a general cargo.—N. Y. K.

Hailoong, British str., 1,108 tons, Capt. Thomson, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—D. L. & Co.

Hara Maru, Japanese str., 1,664 tons, Capt. Aoki, from Ching Wan Tao, with a cargo of coal:—Dodwell & Co.

Hsin Ping An, Chinese str., 916 tons, Capt. Ramsland, from Dalny, with a general cargo.—Kwang Mon Tai.

Hwah Wu, Chinese str., 9,789 tons, Capt. Koshemaku, from Keelung, with a cargo of beans.—Nemazee.

Kung Ping, Chinese str., 1,743 tons, Capt. Shepherd, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Kweichow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. McCulloch, from Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Poo Lee, Chinese str., 314 tons, Capt. Kwok Quan, from Whampao, in ballast.—Hung Shun.

Saichow, Chinese str., 745 tons, Capt. Forster, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Kwang Hing.

Sanjin Maru, Japanese str., Capt. Tseki, from Moji, with a cargo of coal.—M. B. K.

Shantung, British str., 1,360 tons, Capt. Monkman, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tean, British str., 1,350 tons, Capt. McDonald, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Wuhu, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. Robertz, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Yarlabeny, Chinese str., 394 tons, Capt. A. Laihovetsky, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Po Lee & Co.

August 8th.

Choy Sang, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. Walker, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Kwangtuh, Chinese str., 1,536 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Shun Cheong, Chinese str., 235 tons, Capt. Leung Hing, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Wo Hing.

Shun Shing, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. Souza, from K. C. Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Po On.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yokohama Maru* (European line) left Singapore for this port on August 8th, and is expected here on August 11th.

The P. & O. s.s. *Plassy* left Singapore for this port on August 6th, and is expected here on August 11th.

The R.M.S. *Monteagle* arrived at Shanghai on August 4th, left that port yesterday, and is due in Hongkong on Tuesday.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Atsuta Maru (European line), from Japan, due August 9th.

Bombay Maru (Bombay line), due from Bombay August 9th.

Dakar Maru (Hamburg line), due Sept. 6th.

Empress of Russia, due August 19th.

Eurypylus, due August 31st.

Knight of the Garter (Blue Funnel line), due September 1st.

Mentor, from Liverpool, due August 22nd.

Mishima Maru (European line), due Sept. 8th.

Monteagle, from Vancouver, due August 10th.

Penang Maru (South American), due Aug. 25th.

Sunning, from Shanghai, due August 9th.

Tango Maru, from Sydney, due August 20th.

Taian Maru (Bombay line), due August 13th.

Totomi Maru (Calcutta line), due August 25th.

Wakasa Maru (Liverpool line), due Sept. 12th.

Yokohama Maru (European line), due August 12th.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 8th, at 12.15.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock.

Pressure has increased moderately at Weihaiwei, and slightly at Shanghai; it has decreased slightly elsewhere. An area of low pressure covers S. China, and moderate to fresh S.W. winds will prevail over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches. Total since January 1st, 72.50 inches against an average of 55.59 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. and S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

August 8th, a.m.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kageshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	8 a.	29.70	75	95	WSW	1	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.63	77	98	N	1	o
Gutzlaff	"	29.58	81	92	N	1	o
Sharp Peak	7 a.	29.54	82	87	—	0	b
Amoy	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	"	29.69	82	87	SW	1	c
Taiboku	"	29.56	79	90	—	0	o
Taichu	"	29.63	75	—	SSE	2	r
Tainan	"	29.62	79	—	SW	2	o
Koshun	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadores	"	29.61	81	—	SSW	4	—
Canton	"	—	—	—	—	—	o
Hongkong	"	29.64	82	82	SW	3	c
Gap Rock	"	29.63	—	—	SW	3	o
Macao	9 a.	29.61	81	90	SW	4	cmd
Wuchow	"	29.63	81	91	E	3	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape S. James	6 a.	29.66	79	80	S	2	o
Aparri	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	"	29.75	81	84	WSW	2	b
Manila	"	29.75	79	89	SW	2	o
Legaspi	"	29.81	79	96	—	0	b
Tacloban	"	29.80	79	89	W	1	o
Iloilo	"	29.79	81	90	WSW	1	o
Surigao	4.30	29.79	—	—	SW	2	o
Guam	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—

C. W. JEFFRIES, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, t tenths and hundreds.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

Destination	Vessel's Name	Flag	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched
BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ	Birmingham City	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 27th inst.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	Akita Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL	Egremont Castle	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 18th Sept.
NEW YORK via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO	Honolulu Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen	On 9th Sept.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	Celtic Prince	Am.	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	Early Oct.
SAN FRANCISCO & SEATTLE	Elkton	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 11th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 12th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Venezuela	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 11th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nile	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 8th Sept.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via J. PORTS, SHANGHAI, &c.	Toyohashi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th inst., at 11 A.M.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	City of Spokane	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 19th inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Delight	Am.	Frank Waterhouse & Co.	About 25th inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER &c.	Coaxet	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 22nd inst.
PORTLAND	Monteagle	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 12th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Empress of Russia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 26th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Ixion	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 19th inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Africa Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Lahore	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	About 14th inst.
MARSEILLES & LONDON via S'PORE, P'ANG &c.	Amazone	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	About 20th inst.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, S'PORE &c.	Kansagawa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th inst.
LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via SINGAPORE, C'BO &c.	Alcinous	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th inst.
HAVRE & LIVERPOOL	Glentara	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd	On 13th inst.
GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Bellerophon	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 22nd inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, GLASGOW & LIVERPOOL	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Oanfa	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 17th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	Prometheus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 22nd inst.
LONDON & HAMBURG	Protesilaus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 31st inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM &c.	Alpa Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 7th Sept.
LONDON	Kansas	Brit	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 10th Sept.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Tobe	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	Beginning of Sept.
MAURITIUS & DELAGOA BAY	Lindsay Moller	Brit.	Innes & Manu	On 22nd inst.
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO	Duners	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	About 13th inst.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO	Luzon Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th inst.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Laisang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via SINGAPORE	Tenshin Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, C'BO, BRINDISI VENICE, & c.	Pilsna	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 9th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & BELAWAN-DELI	Van Waerwyck	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 13th inst.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via SINGAPORE & PENANG	Penang Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th inst.
CALCUTTA via STRAITS & RANGOON	Takada	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	About 17th inst.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.	West Montop	Am.	Los Angeles Pacific Nav. Co.	About 12th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Taiyuan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Aki Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via SANDAKAN	Eastern	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	About 17th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Hwah Ping	Chi.	The China & Australia S.S. Co.	On 12th Sept.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE	Penang Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th inst.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	Kunajiri Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th Sept.
BUENOS, AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, &c.	Mexico Maru	Jap	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 13th inst.
VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN F'CISCO &c.	Anyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 9th Sept.
JAPAN	Hokotu Maru	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 14th inst.
YOKOHAMA	Tijleboet	Dut	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 19th inst
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Tango Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst., at 11 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Kweichow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Nagato Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th inst
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO via SWATOW	Choysang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	Plassy	Brit	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	Paul Lecat	Fran	Messageries Maritime	About 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Hungaria	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 31st inst.
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Shantung	Brit	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th inst., at 10 A.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Chusan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Hailoong	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 10th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haihong	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 12th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haiching	Brit.	Dodglas Lapraik & Co.	On 17th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Taksang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd	On 10th inst., at 8 A.M.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	Soshu Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 12th inst.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	Yuensang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	Haiyang	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 13th inst.
JAVA	Shisen Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE				

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTHNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will Leave On or about	For
TJILEBOET	JAVA	14th Aug.	19th Aug.	YOKOHAMA
HAIYANG	JAVA	8th Aug.	13th Aug.	JAVA
TJIBEMBANG	JAPAN	16th Aug.	20th Aug.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574. 7

HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

Sailings subject to alterations.

ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... ... s.s. "TOBA" ... Beginning of Sept.
AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... ... s.s. "BAARN" ... September.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... ... s.s. "TJIMANOEK" October.
AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... ... s.s. "KANGEAN" November.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN

General Agents, York Building.

Tel. No. 1574.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" Sailing August 7th.
"HWAH PING" September 12th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO, LTD.
Agents,
112, Connaught Road Central.

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CPOS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamers	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
* MONTAGLE	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
* MONTEAGLE	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
* MONTEAGLE	Dec. 31	Jan. 24

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and as far in advance as possible, their departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by letter or cable for all passengers to Europe. Frequent sailings from Montreal to Liverpool, London & Glasgow. Passage orders covering all such reservations will be issued here.

For Fares and other information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 752. Cable address: CACANPAC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES.

FOR MAURITIUS & DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "LINDSAY MOLLER"

sailing on 22nd August.

For PASSAGE & FREIGHT APPLY TO:—

INNES & MANU,
AGENTS,
15, WYNDHAM STREET.

1173]

FOR BOSTON & OR NEW YORK

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

For NEW YORK

"CELTIC PRINCE" ... [via SUEZ CANAL ... ... Early October.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

1117

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TOYOHASHI MARU (calling Manila) ... ... Sunday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m
KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila) ... ... Monday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m
FUSHIMI MARU ... ... Saturday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said and Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU ... ... Tuesday, 10th Aug., at Noon.
SHIDZUOKA MARU ... ... Friday, 20th Aug., at Noon.
KAGA MARU ... ... Friday, 3rd Sept., at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo Suez and Port Said.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

KANAGAWA MARU ... ... Friday, 20th August.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... ... Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez Canal.

AKITA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 25th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Durban & Cape Town.

PENANG MARU ... ... Friday 13th August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU ... ... Friday, 20th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

PENANG MARU ... ... Friday, 13th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... ... Saturday, 21st Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... ... Thursday, 12th Aug., at 11 a.m
NAGATO MARU ... ... Thursday, 19th August.
TAIAN MARU ... ... Saturday, 14th August.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA Manager.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	8th Aug.	12th Aug. 4 P.M.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [421

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

FOR HAVANA AND NEW YORK
via Panama Canal.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transhipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA, AND STRAITS
to
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON	"KANSAS" ...	...	10th Sept.
LONDON	"SWAZI" ...	...	20th Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., CANTON.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW...	"SHANTUNG" ...	On 10th Aug., 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 10th Aug., Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW" ..	On 10th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 12th Aug., Noon.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

☞ BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILOONG"...	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY,	10th Aug., at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. C. Penmore	FRIDAY,	13th Aug., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"...	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY,	17th Aug., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

HONGKONG
TO
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Due Inwards	About	Sailing	About
S.S. WEST HIKA ...	Aug. 22nd.	S.S. WEST MONTOP...	Aug. 19th.
S.S. VINITA	Sept. 12th.	S.S. WEST HIKA ...	Aug. 25th
S.S. WEST HIXTON ...	Oct. 7th.	S.S. VINITA	Sept. 15th
		S.S. WEST HIXTON...	Oct. 10th

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transhipment en-route, thereby connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office:—Los Angeles, Calif.
Branch Office:—Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore.

Hongkong Office:—Prince Building, Chater Rd
Tel. No. 1062.

CHAS. K. RICHARDSON
General Agent for South China

(631)

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.
APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES
(COMPANIES Incorporated In ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	5,200	14th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	14th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KALYAN"	9,000	15th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,400	28th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	8,000	14th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Aug.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	17th Aug.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"PLASSY"	7,400	12th Aug. D'light	Shanghai only.
"JAPAN"	6,100	13th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"KHIVA"	9,000	17th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,500	17th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"MADRAS"	7,000	26th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24ft. x 24ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. 1

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
—Monthly directly service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" ...	(Call Marseilles) ...	Tuesday, 7th Sept.
"ATLAS MARU"		Saturday, 25th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"MEXICO MARU"	Friday,	13th Aug.
"CHICAGO MARU"	Thursday,	9th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

"LUZON MARU"	Friday,	20th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"SHISEN MARU"	Wednesday,	1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Island.

"KUNAJIRI MARU"	Friday,	25th Sept

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA
Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

"AFRICA MARU"	Saturday,	21st Aug.

SAN FRANCISCO & NEW ORLEANS.

"BORNEO MARU"	Wednesday,	1st Sept.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU"	Thursday,	9th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via **SWATOW & AMOY**—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU"	Thursday,	12th August

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to:—

Y. YASAUDA,
Manager
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745. 21

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TENYO MARU	22,000	...Aug. 12th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	...Sept. 6th.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	...Sept. 17th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	...Sept. 30th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	...Oct. 12th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 9th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER,
King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:
MESSRS. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD. [35

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LEGAT" — 20,000 ...	On or about 17th Aug.
	"ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000	On or about 4th Sept
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ PORT-SAID ...	"AMAZONE" ... ... 10,000 ...	On or about 20th Aug.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER
Acting Agent.
Queen's Building.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

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operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CITY OF SPOKANE ... ... About Aug., 19th.

For PORTLAND direct.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"COAXET" ... ... About Aug. 22nd.

For SAN FRANCISCO and SEATTLE.

"KLEKTON" ... ... About Aug. 11th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE
Operating the new first-class steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA,"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... ... Aug. 11th.
ALSO
"WEST NIGER" ... ... August 7th.
"S.S. "DOYLESTOWN" Monday, August 9th for Shanghai and Dairen.

HONGKONG—CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

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Cable Address "PACLANO."

Telephone 141.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Shanghai and Japan	*Atsuta Maru* ...	9th Aug.
Shanghai	*Siuning* ...	9th Aug.
U.S.A., Canada and Shanghai	*Montcalm* ...	10th Aug.
Straits	*Plassy* ...	11th Aug.
Japan	*Prome Maru* ...	12th Aug.
Straits	*Yokohama Maru*	12th Aug.
Bombay	*Tsian Maru* ...	13th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Japan via Nagasaki	*Brandenburg* ...	Monday, 9th, 11.00 A M
*Shanghai and *N. China	*Doylestown*	Monday, 9th, 11.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Shelbourne*	Monday, 9th, Noon
Swatow, Shanghai and N. China	*Chogyang*	Monday, 9th, 5.00 P M
Amoy *Shanghai and *North China	*Shantung* ...	Tuesday, 10th, 9.00 A M
Sandakan	*Hirsang*	Tuesday, 10th, 10.00 A M
*Swatow and *Bangkok	*Chenan*	Tuesday, 10th, 10 00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	*Atsuta Maru* ...	Tuesday, 10th, Registration 9.45 A M, Letters ...10.30 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Loong* ...	Tuesday, 10th, 1.00 P M
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin ...	*Kwaichow* ...	Tuesday, 10th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai, and N. China	*Pinang* ...	Wednesday, 11th, 5.00 P M
Swatow Amoy and Formosa via Takoo ...	*Soshu Maru* ...	Thursday, 12th, 8.00 A M
*Shanghai and *North China	*Siuning* ...	Thursday, 12th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America, and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	*Tenyo Maru* ...	Thursday, 12th, Registration ... 9.45 A M, Letters ...10.30 A M
Philippine Is, Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand, via Thursday Island ...	*Taiyuan* ...	Thursday, 12th, Registration ... 1.45 P M, Letters 2.30 P M
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe ...	*Yokohama Maru*	Friday, 13th, 0.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong* ...	Friday, 13th, 1.00 P M
Philippines Islands, *Formosa via Keelung, *Shanghai, *North China, *Japan via Moji, *Canada, *United States, *Central, and South America and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	*Toyohashi Maru*	Sunday, 15th, Registration 9.00 A M, Letters 9.00 A M
Philidpine Is., Formosa via Keelung, *Shanghai *North China, *Japan via Nagasaki, *Canada, *United States, *Central and South America, and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	*Kashima Maru*	Monday, 16th, Registration 8.45 A M, Letters ... 9.30 A M
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	*Haicheng*	Tuesday, 17th, 1 00 P M
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand, via Thursday Island ...	*Aki Maru*	Wednesday, 18th, Registered ... 8.45 A M, Letters 9.30 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	*Shidzuoka Maru*	Friday, 20th Registration 9.45 A M, Letters ... 10.30 A M
Japan via Nagasaki	*Tanao Maru* ...	Saturday, 21st 10.00 A M
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe ...	*Tamba Maru* ...	Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A M
	—: SEPTEMBER :—	
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Egyyt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	*Kago Maru*	Friday, 3rd, Registratiou 9.45 A M, Letters 10.30 A M

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(DIRECT).

"OANFA"	14TH AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"PROMETHEUS"	22ND AUG.	London & Hamburg
"PROTESILAUS"	31ST AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"ACHILLES"	9TH SEPT.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"LYCAON"	20TH SEPT.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"ALCINOUS"	14TH AUG.	Havre & Liverpool.
"BELLEROPHON"	22ND AUG.	Genoa, Ms'lles, L'pool & Glasgow.
"RHESUS"	4TH SEPT.	Havre & Liverpool.
"CYCLOPS"	11TH SEPT.	Genoa, Ms'lles, L'pool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"IXION"	19TH AUG.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TALTHYBIUS"	7TH SEPT.	
"TYNDAREUS"	6TH OCT.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

See separate Joint advertisement.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

1241]

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AN AMERICAN BANK.

Capital $4,000,000. Surplus $1,100,000.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, U.S.A.

BRANCHES

SHANGHAI	TIENTSIN	MANILA	PEKING
HANKOW	CANTON	CHANGSHA	

All Descriptions of banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars, Sterling or Francs.

American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers Cheques, Sold by us. Payable Throughout the World.

D. M. BIGGAR,
Hongkong Manager.

1131]

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

August 7th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	4/2½
Bank Bills, on demand	4/2⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ...	4/2⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	4/3⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4/3⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	4/3⅛
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	—
Credits, 4 months' sight	1110
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills on demand	nom.
Credits, at 60 days' sight	78⅜
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank bills, at sight	nom
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	149
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos ...	165 n.
ON SINGAPORE—On demand	182½
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	215
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON—On demand	nom.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	50
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying rate	$ 4.65 n.
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tael	$34.80
BAR SILVER per oz	59⅜d

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919. 9

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	£2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 27th, 1920. [52

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	,, 37,500,000
Reserve Funds	,, 7,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tobyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANERS:
LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road, Central,
Hongkong, November 1st, 1919. [42

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

Bankers:
The BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta	Howrah	Madras
Colombo	Kandy	New York
Delhi	Karachi	Penang
Galle	Kota Bhara	Port Louis (Mauritius).
Rangoon	Shanghai	Singapore.

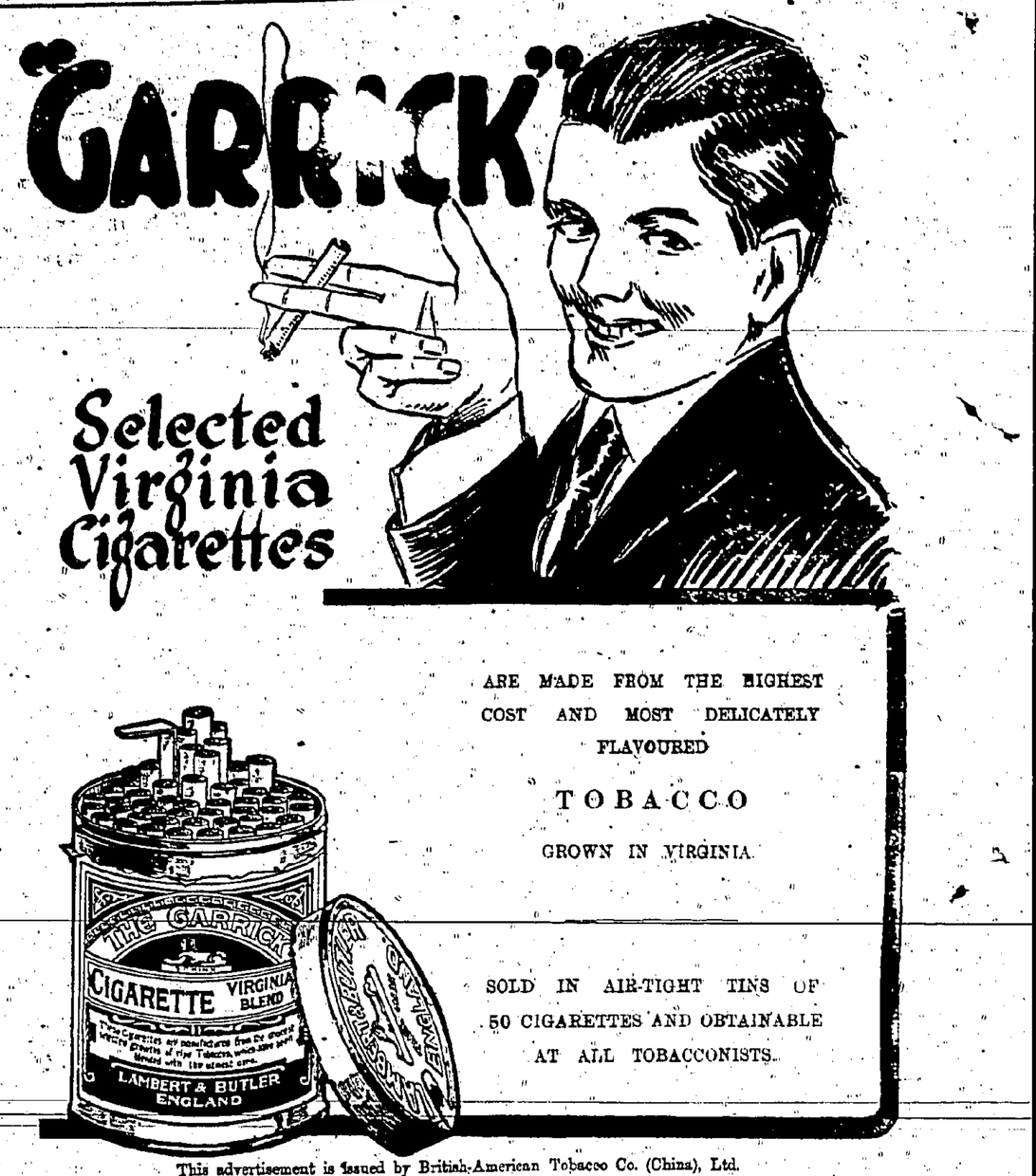
HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong June 30th, 1920 [44



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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—	
Sterling	£1,500,000
Silver	$23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

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A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

G. M. Dodwell, Esq.	Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq	A. O. Lang, Esq
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.	W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak	J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Acting Manager:
Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager

Hongkong, May 16th, 1920. 8

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ...	F. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	F. 150,000,000
PAID UP	F. 75,000,000
SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC ...	F. 50,000,000
Chairman of the Board of Directors ...	André Berthelot
General Manager ...	A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Lyon	Hongkong	Yunnanfu
Marseilles	Hanoi	Vladivostock
Peking	Singapore	Foochow
Shanghai	Canton	Swatow
Tientsin	Saigon	Yokohama
Hankow	Haiphong	Moukden
New York	London	Antwerp

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUST DE JOURNET,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 28th, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	200,000.00

Directors:
Mr. PONG WAI TING, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Son,	Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun,	Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan,	Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok,	Mr. Chan Ching Shek,

Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Chief Manager:—Kan Tong Po, Esq.
Asst. Manager:—L. Tse Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 % per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 % per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager
Hongkong February 12th, 1920 [104

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ...	Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserves Funds	Frs. 69,567,203.54

BRANCHES

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS,
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de-Paye-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générals.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, August 2nd, 1919. [76

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. 99

THE BANK OF CHINA

中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.

Authorized Capital ...	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	12,979,500.00
Reserve Funds ...	2,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central, Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months ... 3% per annum.
For 6 months ... 4% per annum.
For 12 months ... 5% per annum.

TSUYEE HEL,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 6th, 1920. 84

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BALTIC
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MEDITERRANEAN
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30 & 32, Des Vœux Road Central,

Established 1900. [331

香港華商總會報 HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Incorporated with the
CHUNG NGOI SUN PO
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Published Daily under the auspices of the CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Terms for Advertising (Translation fee can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents.

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